INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 135 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 6 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
9 June	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera x ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Narkunda x ..		16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
7th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	3rd June
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21st „	3rd „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22927.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
6th June	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
6th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAG[illegible] (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

[LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers every thing best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th June 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding for disposal copy of a letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, regarding the election of a representative of the Corporation on the Committee and (b) Election of a representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee.

2. Letter from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., on behalf of their clients Mr. Jehangir Maneckji Patel and others—Regarding nuisance caused by a dust-bin shed opposite their clients' dwelling house at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

3. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter submitting a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer during the six months ending 31st December 1927.

4. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 8,100 to meet the expenditure in connection with the arrears of pay of certan Medical Aassistants.

5. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 30 to meet the charges for translating into Persian the Address presented by the Corporation to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

6. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the amount of gratuity paid to him when he retired from Municipal service as Assistant Master, Kika Street Municipal School, Mr. Mansukhram Muljı Bhatt be informed to the effect of the Schools Committee's report.

7. Giving sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to the Establishments Schedule being so varied as to transfer the salary of the post of the Superintendent of Licenses to the post of the Town Duty Refund Officer and "vice versa" with effect from the 1st April 1928.

8. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

9. Recommending sanction to the deficit of Rs. 1,443,13-0 in the provision for Interest on Capital Development Fund for the year 1927-28 being met from the Lands and Buildings Fund as proposed by the Commissioner.

10. Authorizing the Commissioner subject to the Corporation's sanction to enter into a contract with Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., Calcutta, for the supply of spare parts for Leyland Lorries, etc., for a period of three years.

11. Recommending sanction to Mr. R G. Robottom, Assessor and Collector, being granted an additional pension of Rs. 166-10-8 per month in addition to his ordinary pension.

12. Recommending sanction to the unspent balance of the advance from the plant and Machinery Fund being made available for expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1928-29.

13. Recommending that the monthly rent to be paid by the Commissioner for occupying the Municipal bungalow be fixed at 10 per cent. of his total monthly emoluments.

14. Giving approval, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Wright and Co. for the supply of medicines, etc., for a period of three years.

15. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of granting a gratuity to a retired gully flushing engine driver.

16. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 8,050 to meet the cost of engaging an expert Malariologist for carrying out a Malarial Survey of the City.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,40 to the Schools Committee to meet the preliminary expenditure in connection with the introduction of compulsory primary education for all Moslem Girls in F and G Wards upto 10 years of age.

18. Reporting that the Committee have referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee a letter from Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, requesting that he may be given an honorarium for preparing an Audit Manual for the Accounts Office.

19. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding water-tax leviable on boarding and lodging houses, certain applicants be informed that the Corporation cannot accept their suggestion that they should be given unmetered supply of water.

20. Recommending sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of an offer from Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff and P. R. P. Shroff for the exchange and purchase of Municipal land at Cadell Road.

21. Recommending that a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, complaining that the grievances of Municipal workmen are not yet redressed be forwarded for report to the Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of Municipal workmen.

22. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 21,657 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the balance of the Municipal contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the capital cost of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital.

23. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 10,500 being mad to meet payments of pensions, gratuities etc., till the close of the official year 1927-28.

24-25. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (24) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (25) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's Orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

26. Submitting a quarterly list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Committee but which have not been submitted.

27. Reporting on the desirability of establishing an Upper Primary School in each Centre and doing away with the Upper Classes in several Primary Schools in the same Centre.

28. Letter from Mr. A. R. Bhaiji and Mr. R. V. Parulekar—Reporting that they have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Secretary, Schools Committee, on the 15th May 1928 before noon.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

29-49. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (29) Rs. 98 to a retired scavengering woman of the Health Department (30) Rs. 126 to a retired scavengering man of the Health Department (31) Rs. 98 to a retired scavengering woman of the Health Department (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired employee of the Health Department (33) Rs. 133 to a retired cart driver of the Health Department (34-35) Rs. 126 each to two retired scavengering men of the Health Department (36) Rs. 162-1-0 to the widow of a Scavengering Mucadam of the Health Department (37) Rs. 168 to a retired employee of the Health Department (38-39) Rs. 98 each to two retired scavengering women of the Health Department (40) Rs. 126 to a retired scavengering man of the Health Department (41) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a plungerman in the Health Department (42) Rs. 98 to a retired scavengering woman of the Health Department (43) Rs. 168 to the legal heirs of a mukadam in the Executive Engineer's Department. (44-45) Rs. 98 each to two retired scavengering women of the Health Department. (46) Rs. 168 to a retired cavengering Mucadam of the Health Department (47) Rs. 126 to a retired scavengering bigari of the Health Department (48) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired halalkhore woman in the Health Department and (49) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired halalkhore in the Health Department.

50. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

51. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

52. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

53. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

54. Forwarding statements showing the public Roads, Streets and lanes metalled repaired, etc.

55. Requesting sanction to the B. B. & C. I. Railway being permitted to construct a crossing over the 57" Tansa Main and 24" Tulsi Main for the approach road from Khar Station.

56. Requesting sanction to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. being given an access from the Municipal Tulsi Pipe Line Land to their premises opposite the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.

57. Requesting sanction to a piece of and at Lady Hardinge Road being sold to Mr. B. R. Madgaokar.

58. Further consideration of the draft amended Water Bye-Laws.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

59. Forwarding Government notification regarding the appointment of Mr. I. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for a further term of three years

60. Letter from Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—Resigning his seat on the Committee appointed to report on Tramway fares.

61. Letter from Dr. M. F. Bisni—Resigning his seat on the Markets and Gardens Committee.

62. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Society.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS

63-64. Reporting that Mr. J. R. C. Badham has resigned his seat on (63) the Roads and Development Committee and (64) the Water Committee.

65. Reporting the name of a Councillor who has ceased to be a member of the Water Committee owing to his absence from the Committee's meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

66. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and several other Councillors—For resolving the Corporation into Committee to consider which Drainage Scheme for the North of the Island is more desirable.

67. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji and another Councillor—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee as to the advisability of making provision at the Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals for free information and instruction in regard to birth control.

68. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to the advisability and practicability of holding Corporation meetings at some hill station during April and May at Municipal expense.

69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to why the work now done by the License Superintendent should not be distributed amongst the Health, the Roads and the Markets Departments.

70. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For requesting the G. I. P. Railway authorities to open a booking office for the third class passengers in the New Victoria Terminus Station Building.

71. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing small clock towers at different centres in the northern part of the City.

72. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of accommodating the vegetable sellers on the Grant Road footpath as before.

73. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For requesting the Corporation's representatives on the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committees to move in their respective Committees for the provision of electric fans in all the third class compartments and waiting rooms.

74. From Mr. S. A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the feasibility of introducing instruction in Primary Schools with regard to Local Self-Government.

75. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For inviting the Schools Committee's attention to certain observations made by the Municipal Auditors on the accounts of the Committee in the Committee's Administration Report.

76. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai—For re-affirming the Corporation's opinion that the slaughter of milch cattle up to 8 years of age should be prohibited.

77. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai and another Councillor—For requesting the Commissioner to put up the name "Tilak Bridge" on both the approaches of the "Dadar Bridge."

78. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For expressing opinion that the maximum period of time within which the Commissioner or Committees of the Corporation should submit reports called for from them should be 3 months.

79-80. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(79) For expressing opinion that suitable partitions should be made between the vegetable and meat sections of all Municipal markets wherever they do not exist at present and (80) for forwarding a note prepared by himself on the question of the Sewage Outfall for the North of Bombay to the Drainage Committee.

81. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee to represent to the Agent the desirability of posting a Railway Policeman at the foot of the steps leading to Tilak Bridge from Up Dadar Station.

82. From Mr. S. A. Mantri—For obtaining a report as to why large amount in the collection of rents remains in arrears in spite of a large staff for the recovery of the same.

83. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Committee to [illegible]

insufficient number of benches at the Dadar Colony Bandstand.

84. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to the desirability of allowing milch cattle stables to be constructed at Dharavi.

85. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For urging upon the Commissioner of Police the necessity of taking more stringent measures for abating the nuisance caused by beggars.

86. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For authorizing the Commissioner to spend a sum of Rs. 1,000 every day for providing milk and food to the families of Mill strikers till the end of the strike.

87-89. From B. G. Parelkar—(87) For obtaining a report as to whether water supplied to Railway passengers at the various Stations in the City is drawn from storage tanks (88) For requesting the Commissioner to submit definite proposals for increasing the nursing staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and (89) For obtaining a report as to in which of the roads of the City it is desirable to plant trees on both sides of the road.

90. From Mr. S. A. Mantri—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of providing a flight of steps to the Northern wall of the French Bridge.

91. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For obtaining a report as to how far the American method of catching stray dogs in the City has been successful.

92. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For obtaining a report as to the steps taken by the Health Department for the destruction of flies, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

93. Regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramway Company.

94. Regarding the question of amending Section 80-A (1) of the Municipal Act so that the power of appointing Municipal Officers, whether temporary or permanent, whose minimum salary is or exceeds Rs. 500 shall vest exclusively in the Corporation.

95-96 Regarding the question of the amendment of the Bombay Prostitution Act partitions (95) so as to make brothel-keeping illegal and (96) so as to make it penal for landlords to let houses for the purpose of prostitution.

97. Submitting a draft reply to Government regarding a proposal to increase the term of office of Municipal Councillors from 3 to 5 years.

98. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

99. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to allow a payment of a fee of Rs. 30 per meeting being made to the members of the Schools Committee and those of the Special Committee.

100. Regarding the system of assessment and collection of Municipal taxes and (b) Notice of Motion from P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora on the same subject.

101. Regarding the fixing of scale of fees for the sale of ghee and butter.

102. Regarding the question of amalgamating the License Department and the Town Duty Department with certain other Departments.

103. Regarding the question of transfering the permanent lien of Mr. H. Wald and Mr. N. S. Kowshik, respectively to the posts of Superintendent of Licenses and of the Town Duty Refund Officer and of confirming Mr. H. Wald in the post of Assessor and Collector.

104. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th June, 1928.

NOTICE

"ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 13806 to 13810 of the TATA POWER CO. LTD., standing in the name of Vazirmal Utamsing have been LOST or MISPLACED. All Persons having any claim on the said shares, are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay, House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued to Vazirmal Utamsing.

B 351

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THREE 64 FT. OVERALL GIRDER SPANS FOR THE SUKKER BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 24th July, 1928, for the supply of the above noted steel girders F. O. R. Gadarwada carriage to be paid at Railway Material Rates by tendering firms.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for spans for the Sukker Bridge." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1928.

30520

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2808 of 1926.

GOOLMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai MARIAMBAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1927, the following two immoveable properties will be sold in different lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazandary Tenure with the messuage, tenement or building house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Tandal Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and described in earlier title deeds containing by admeasurement 190 2|3 square yards but by recent measurement found to contain 208 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3123, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2777-2778, Street Nos. 31 to 35 and 35A and Cadastral Survey No. 1574 of the Mandvi Division, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Suleman Rahimtoolla and on or towards the West by Tandel Street aforesaid.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with a bungalow and other huts and structures thereon and situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the decree herein to contain two thousand and sixty-one square yards but containing by actual measurement two thousand fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 8 and Collector's Old No. 483 and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1131 of the Mahim Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property late of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mereshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanji, on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30384

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1401 of 1926.

RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

YUSUF HAJI AHMED .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1927, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement formerly 2,696.56 square yards but now 2,387.46 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A|17010 and New Survey No. 2A|54, Cadastral Survey No. 1399, Mahim Division, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5151 (1), Street No. 479, all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cadell Road, near Mahim Causeway at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Cadell Road, on or towards the West by the property in charge of the Police Inspector, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dadabhoy J. Mistry but now of the said Defendant secondly described in the Schedule hereto, and on or towards the South by the Mahim Customs Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 12-7-0 per annum.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly 3,121.21 square yards but now 2,948.95 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 17010 and 17075 and New Survey Nos. 2|54 and 54A, Cadastral Survey No. 1398, Mahim Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road and partly by a passage beyond which is the Customs Chowky and partly by ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58, on or towards the West by Government land in the occupation of the Police, on or towards the North partly by the passage aforesaid and partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. 55, on which is a bungalow occupied by the Police Inspector, and on or towards the South partly by the premises bearing New Survey No. 2A|54 formerly of Pestonji Edulji Dharwar but now of the said Defendant first described in the Schedule hereinabove written and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5150 and Street No. 478 and formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 289-2-3 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30372

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be CLOSED from 17th day of June to 29th day of June, 1928, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June, 1928.

30123

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To amend Bye-law No. 57 by substituting the words "irrespective of the number of shares" in place of the words "in respect of every share" occurring in line 1.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 19th June to 1st July, both days inclusive.

30521

DECCAN COLLEGE POONA.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE will OPEN as usual on the 20th June, 1928. Those who wish to join the College should send their applications by the 15th of June, 1928, with the usual Caution fee of Rs. 5 or 10 for Arts or Science Courses respectively.

Those, who wish to take the INTER SCIENCE COURSE (A or B), should apply before 13th June, 1928. There will be LIMITED accommodation for 60 students (40 for A and 20 for B) only. NO SPECIAL FEES ARE CHARGED FOR THIS COURSE.

Students from other Universities, wishing to join the College, must forward, along with their applications, an ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATE obtained from the Registrar, University of Bombay. (Printed prescribed form of application available in the Registrar's Office.)

College fees, etc., are given in the prospectus.

Applications from old resident students as well as new students, for accommodation in the College Hostel, should reach the Superintendent, by 12th June, 1928, at the latest, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 4.

A. C. FARRAN,
In Charge Principal.

Deccan College, Poona,
28th May, 1928.

30501

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD WILL AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Savakshaw vs. Ramdas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, Bellasis Road, Surti Mohalla, opp. Godrej Boyce Soap Factory.

One foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co. and stock in trade and good-will thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced ACCOUNTANT, CANVASSERS, CLERKS, LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, LADY TYPIST, SALES GIRL. Apply personally 8 to 10 a.m. to E. M. PATEL, 7, Anty Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road.

A R955

WANTED—STUDENTS, failed in Matric or School Final for Sub-Overseer Course 1-1/4 years, Overseer Course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Desai Falia, Broach.

A R949

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for women's dispensary on pay Rs. 100 P. M., rising to Rs. 150 P. M., according to satisfaction and Rs. 30 P. M., House-allowance; private practice allowed when free from usual dispensary hours; apply with copies of testimonials stating caste, age and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Red Cross Association, Morvi.

A 30518

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well established wholesale merchants of Burrabazar, Calcutta, are willing to take up Selling Agency of Indian Mills and agency of Insurance Companies for Bengal only. Please apply to Box No. 2127 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 30491

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For vegetarians at Chowpaty Seaface in Baboolal Mansion, 1st and 2nd floor with or without garage. Rent Rs. 165—155 and 25 respectively.

C R957

TO LET—Comfortable airy double ROOMS, on third floor, Gulamhusen Building, Lal Bag, Parel. Rent reasonable. Apply ALADIN GULAMHUSEN, Chakla, Bombay 3.

C R946

TO BE LET.—SPACIOUS FLAT with ground floor with independent accommodation, and air and light at Ripon Road, opp: Bora Musjid. Apply H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & CO., 208, Nagdevi Street.

C R942

LOANS.

LOAN & MORTGAGES—2,500/- Loan granted without interest for ten years. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. Agents both Sex wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay.

R R944

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30506

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in used cars and Trucks! MONITOR, 6 seater, good running order, Rs. 400. FORD, 10 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 750. A. C. 2 seater, overhauled and painted, Rs. 600. OLDSMOBILE, 5 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 650. BUICK, 6 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 800. DURANT, 5 seater newly painted, Rs. 575. WILLYS KNIGHT, runs like new, Rs. 550. PEUGEOT, 4 seater, Rs. 600. G. McKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30508

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.

M R948

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA re-opens after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Science will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A, L.T., is appointed as Principal.

M R30511

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, Scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Building, K. Block, 1st floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.

M R956

NERVOUS DEBILITY? No matter how long and what causes. I shall cure you. For particulars apply, Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.

M R907B

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

BEST LANGRA-MANGOES—ONE THOUSAND BOXES FREE—Each Ten Seers box, containing 20/25 Selected Superfine Mangoes Langra, Alphanso, Unida Bombay Krishnabhog for Rs. 3/13 F. O. R. Value payable. Packing box free upto 30th June TIRHOOT "FRESH FRUIT" SUPPLYING NURSERY Rusera (Darbhanga) Tel-add:—Oldnursery.

F R936

PROFESSION

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or time of writing letter. One year reading Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Testimonials highest. Prof. L. S. RAO, Astrologer and Evil Counteractor, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag Dist.

P R934

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.

T 30503

AMUSEMENTS.

Highly Appreciated by the Public

Passed by the Cultured Class
Praised by High Class Families

WE REQUEST ALL INDIANS TO SEE THIS

Aryan Film Co's Classical Production

THE IDEAL WIFE

Come and see TO-NIGHT with your family the real and Ideal social life of an Indian woman.

Also to add to your pleasure

Stage Dance by Miss RAJKISHORI

Please also note the

TERRIBLE FIRE AT SEWREE

Which took place on last Friday—one full Reel of the Horrible Fire.

DON'T MISS TO BRING YOUR FAMILY WITH YOU

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
It's Funny Enough to make a Lion roar—and you too!
THE CIRCUS
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS
The Film that Compelled the
PRINCE OF WALES
to laugh continuously for an hour and a half in London!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
WORLD FAMOUS STORY
BOY OF MINE
Poignant story of a Man who was a
SUCCESS AS A HUSBAND
BUT
FAILURE AS A FATHER
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE STORY THAT STARTLED
TWO CONTINENTS
RECOMPENSE
WITH
MARIE PREVOST
AND
MONTE BLUE
AND
PATHE GAZETTE

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
TOM MIX
AND
TONY
THE WONDER HORSE
IN
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
A STIRRING TALE OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

Rebellion—Rising—against the Johukum of a Bureaucratic and Despotic Government
in
MASKED TERROR
or
KALA PAHAD
which is being screened
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Kohinoor's Classical Picture
GUL SANOVAR
Written by Mr. DAVE, Directed by HOMI MASTER, Featuring Miss VEKBAI, Miss HIRA and Mr. KHALIL.
TO MISS THIS PICTURE MEANS TO REPENT.
Daily Four (4) Shows:—
At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Famous Stars of
"THE COHENS and KELLYS"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
And A "CHRISTIE COMEDY"
Also SPECIAL TOPICAL OF FRIDAY'S BIG FIRE AT SEWRI
NEXT SATURDAY
SELLY O'NEIL
IN
"DON'T!"

TO-NIGHT 5-30, 8 and 10-30
Don't Forget to see This Master-piece Film production in 12 Rapturous Reels
THE
THIEF OF BAGDAD
With
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
AT
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR
ASTHMA
Perfectly Safe-sure and Radical Cure.
Asthmatic patients suffering for 20, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the diseases are inherited or acquired must be radically cured by using the Specific.
It is Guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from the very first day of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives.
For particulars, please apply to:—
A. D. CHATTERJEE, Proprietor,
(Dept. 15), 92, Oudh Gharbi,
Benares City.
R910B

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNWANTED HEAVY RAINS—PRICES ADVANCE 45 POINTS—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 20 TO 30 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 4.

Reports of heavy rains all over the cotton belt caused a rise of 20 points at the opening of the session to-day. Raise are not required as there is ample moisture in the ground. Wet weather is likely to promote Boll weevil and growth of grass and weeds in the fields. These possibilities encouraged further buying and prices recorded a sharp rise of 45 points during the week. Weakness in securities induced long liquidation and a portion of the rise was lost. The market closed at a net rise of 20 to 30 points. Spot prices advanced 20 points to 21.35c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 29 points. Spot improved 30 points to 20.89c.

PRICE RANGE.

New York, June 4.

October Highest 21.21 plus .45 at 10-51 a.m. lowests 21.00 plus .24 at the opening.

EXPECT HIGHER.

New, York, June 4.

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Cotton: Unless weather unfavourable during June doubt any important advance for present but expect much higher later."

ADVANCE ARRESTED.

New, York, June 4.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under dates as under:—

2nd inst.:—"Unsettled weather stimulating demand. Rather buy."

4th inst.:—"Advance arrested by weakness of securities. Weather unfavourable. Tone of market good."

LONG LIQUIDATION.

New, York, June 4.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

"Market advanced on unfavourable weather reports, but declined later on some long liquidation."

EXPECT HIGHER.

New York, June 4.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

"Market advanced on renewed buying due to bad weather. Expect it to go higher.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 4.

July	20.82+.20
October	21.05+.29
December	20.89+.29
January	20.83+.30
March	20.75+.28
Middling Spot	21.35+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 4.

July	20.73+.29
October	20.52+.29
Middling Spot	20.89+.30

NEW YORK.

New York, June 4.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, 11 a.m.	
July	20.94
October	21.10
January	20.84
New York, Noon Call.	
July	20.99
October	21.18
January	20.92
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	20.75
October	20.56
January	20.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 4-6-28	8157000	12748000
Receipts Yesterday 4-6-28	8000	17000
Exports to date 4-6-28	6793000	10457000
Stock at Ports 25-5-28	1299000	1667000
Stock Interior Towns 25-5-28	588000	656000
Stock Liverpool 4-6-28	893000	1349000
Visible Supply 25-5-28	3711000	5008000
Quantity in Sight 25-5-28	13692000	18371000

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—BULLS BUYING—FUTURES 24 TO 27 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, June 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 points and improved further on reports of unfavourable weather. There was increased buying by bulls and sellers being scarce prices closed at a rise of 24 to 27 points. Spot prices improved 4 points 11.51d. per lb and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed 25 points higher. Egyptian Cotton prices also advanced 25 points.

RAINS EXPECTED.

Liverpool, June 4.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

10-50 a.m.:—"Weather cooler; entire Belt general rains. Forecast entire Belt partly cloudy, rains expected."

Takings of World's Spinners' American cotton:—

Week ending.	Week ending.
26-5-28.	2,6-28.
Bales.	Bales.
215,000	249,000

RAINS CAUSING ANXIETY.

Liverpool, June 4.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market firm with little offering. Rains continue causing anxiety in the Eastern Belt."

TEXAS CROP IMPROVING.

Liverpool, June 4.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Small Market. Market advanced on continued rains in the South.

Travelling man wires from Tennessee:—Estimate increase in acreage Mississippi Valley 15 per cent., crop is improving; till Saturday week-end rains doing harm.

Travelling man wires from Texas:—Condition improving all Texas.

UNWANTED RAINS.

Liverpool, June 4.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

4-40 p.m.:—"More unwanted rains, sold out Bulls re-entering. Market looks higher."

5-39 p.m.:—"Weather reports unfavourable, general rains entire belt."

9 p.m.:—"New York cables:—Fears wet weather for some days. heavy rains Eastern Western Central belts, fears crop delay, weevil grass rumours cloud burst Central Texas."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.30
,, Fine	8.55
,, Superfine	8.80
Bengal, Good	8.05
,, Fully Good	8.30
,, Fine	8.55
Oomra, Good	8.60
,, Fully Good	8.90
,, Fine	9.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.80
,, Fine	10.05
,, Superfine	10.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

June		11.18+.24
July	11.01	11.15+.24
August		11.10+.25
September		11.07+.26
October	10.86	11.03+.27
November		10.96+.27
December		10.95+.26
January	10.78	10.95+.26
February		10.95+.26
March	10.80	10.95+.26
April		10.94+.26
May		10.95+.27
June		10.94+.27
Middling Spot		11.51+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

London, June 4.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 4.

Silver.—China Banks bought and sold. Decline is due to absence of support.

Spot	27-3/4
Forward	27-3/8

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE BUYING—SCARCITY OF SELLERS—FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Bombay, June 5.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 393|8 for J.-A. Broach delivery. There was a general wave of buying and commission houses were buying which resulted in further improvements. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 4 points against an expectation of 6 points decline. Rates improved to Rs. 396|12 and at 4-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach J.-A.	396	0	0
Broach A.-M.	403	0	0
Oomra July	362	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	367	0	0
Bengal July	334	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	335	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 5.

The forward market opened at Rs. 396|4 for July|August Broach but ruled easy on local selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.|A.	395	8	0
Broach A.|M.	402	8	0
Oomra July	361	0	0
Oomra D.|J.	368	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	333	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

June 238.80 + 1.80.
Sept. 244.60 + 1.60.
December 247.80 + 1.50.

MESSRS BREUL & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, June 5.

After a series of insignificant fluctuations in the New York market for the last several days has taken up an upward tendency on account of unwanted rains in some parts of the cotton belt in America. We do not think the local market will fully respond in sympathy owing to more important bearish factors prevailing here. In the circumstances we would agai nurge upon our friends to take advantage of any spurt which may come in the ready market and sell out at least part of their holdings.

SCHEDULE OF BUREAU REPORTS

Dates of publications of American Cotton Crop Reports for the season 1928.

Monday, July 9, 1928, 11 a.m., report on the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1928.

Wednesday, August 8, 1928, 11 a.m. reports as of August 1 on condition and probable total ginnings.

Saturday, September 8, 1928, 11 a.m., reports as of September 1 on condition and probable total ginnings and an estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1.

Monday, October 8, 1928, 11 a.m., report as of October 1 on condition and probable total ginnings.

Thursday, November 8, 1928, 11 a.m., report as of November 1 on probable total ginnings.

Saturday, December 8, 1928, 11 a.m. reports as of December 1 on preliminary estimate of probable total ginnings, and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1.

(Eastern Standard Time).

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 5.

Bengal D.|J.	336
Bengal July	335
Broach A.|M.	403
Broach J.|A.	396
Oomra D.|J.	367
Oomra July	362

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 5.

Bengal	358	351	344	337	329	..
S. P.	356	349	342	335	327	..
Rajputana	358	351	344	337	329	..
Broach	..	414	409	399	392	..
S. D.	..	407	402	397	392	..
P. A.	..	424	419	412	404	..
K. V.	..	402	399	394	387	..
Dholera	..	400	397	392	385	..
Kalajia	..	400	397	392	385	..
Cutch	..	..	407	402	395	..
Surat	..	461	456	451	446	..
Rajpipla	..	457	452	447	442	..
Navsari	..	481	476	471	466	..
Umra No. 3	380	373	366	356	..	..
C.P. No. 1	406	399	392	382	..	..
C.P. No. 2	393	386	379	369	..	..
Khandesh	..	362	352	342	332	..
Muthia	..	..	342	332	322	..
Southern-Western	..	..	396	391	386	381
Coomptah	..	..	..	422	412	402

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	2-6-28	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	95	302,100	311,040
Central India	78	290,645	282,772
Barsi and Nagar	130	302,815	192,964
Hyderabad-Gaorani	304	114,352	67,353
Berar	1,219	712,002	558,171
Central Provinces	680	299,610	226,593
Total Oomras	2,506	2,021,524	1,638,895
Dholera	2,177	235,949	159,607
N.-W. Provinces	....	63,799	56,595
Rajputana	247	49,893	49,993
Sind-Punjab	....	135,978	114,049
Broach	614	262,897	230,131
Coompta and Dharwar	2,031	107,270	100,214
Westerns-Northerns	1,181	33,702	47,018
Cocoanada	....	....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	26,417	18,795
Persian	....	4,784	4,029
American	257	77,456	236,584
Egyptian and African	151	60,399	68,863
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	69	252
Total	9,164	3,080,137	2,725,428

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	2-6-28	1st Sept. to 31st May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,858	628,276	304,225
Japan & China	10,400	1,022,132	1,269,567
Coast Ports	106	21,944	18,009
Up-country Rail	....	67,418	97,466
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	42,334	43,605
Total	12,364	1,782,104	1,732,872

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract	
Bengal Superfine	345	..	..
Bengal Fine	340	..	..
Bengal F.G.	335	..	..
Sindh|Punjab Fine	340	..	..
Sindh|Punjab F.G.	335	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	365	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	360|62	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	350|52	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345|48	..	..
Muthia Fine	....	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	380	..	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	350|55	..	..
Surat	465	..	..
Navsari	....	..	..
Broach F.G.	395	..	..
Broach Fine	405	..	..
Westerns M.G.	385|90	..	..
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia	465|70	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	405	..	..
Compta Good	405|15	..	..
Dhollera	....	..	..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	..	..

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, June 2.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st May	30,61,367	
Same time last season.	27,09,295	
Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st May		
	1927-28.	1926-27.
United Kingdom	74,865	12,444
Continent	5,49,786	2,91,055
China	2,13,650	1,68,112
Japan	8,08,482	11,01,455
Coast Ports	21,944	18,009
U. S. A.	3,625	726
Total	16,72,352	15,91,801
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st May 1928		67,418
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st May 1928		4,75,310
Same period last year		7,25,428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 31st May 1928		12,39,128
Same time last year		6,56,490

LONDON METALS.

London, June 4.

Copper, English Best Selected	£67-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£223-3/4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY IN B. BURMA

MILL SHARES BECOMING FAVOURITE.

Bombay, June 5.

Cotton mill shares opened steady in sympathy with firmness of raw cotton situation and some favourite shares such as Dyeing and Fazal which registered a rise of about Rs. 5 as a result of day's trading. Although there is absence of cloth demand and despite the continuance of Mill Strike, bears are becoming aware of the approach of Monsoon and easier endeney of monetary conditions. There was absence of any remarkable buying, but prices showed a better tendeney mostly on short covering.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Unfounded rumours of better dividend imparted strength and activity in Bombay-Burmah shares. Bulls were aggressive buyers and prices registered a net rise of Rs. 10. There was good demand for Tram shares which recorded a small rise. Bulls were rather disappointed to read the report of the Indian Cements which established a decline of about Rs. 6. Other Cement shares were rather firm. Tata Hydros ruled steady. Tata Iron shares opened quiet, but recovered on scattered demand.

SETTLEMENT DAYS:

The Bombay Share Market will remai closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 8th, 9th and 11th instant.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, June 5.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	313/12
50	Apollo	6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	911/4
200	Fazulbhoy	877-8
250	Century	418/12
100	Central India	506/4
500	Central India Pref.	485
100	Colaba Land	126|4
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	168/12
250	Currim	220
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	101|4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16/4
50	Finlay	121/4
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	25
100	Gokak	121/4
100	Indian Bleaching	268|2
25	Central	26/4
100	Indore Malwa	363|2
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	16/8
100	Khatau	87/8
100	Kohinoor	253/12
100	Laxmi Cotton	6825
100	Madhavrao Scd.	3
100	Madhowji	90
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100	Morarji	1600
200	New Great	275
100	New City	112-8
200	Pearls	573/12
100	Phoenix	385
250	Pabaney	256/4
1000	Sholapur	6700
2500	Simplex	156|4
50	Swan	121/4
100	Swadeshi	495/12
500	Tata Mill	71|4
500	Vishnu Cotton	2750

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1490
125	Imperial	373/2
50	India	91/4
£ 5	Eastern	94
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97|8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88|8
500	Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	727|8
100	Alcock	400
125	B. Burma	830
50	B. Burma No. 1	300
10	Br. India Insurance	7
50	B. Tramway	158/2
50	B. Tramway Pref	94/8
250	Bombay Steam	283/12
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	24/2
250	Indian Cement	363/12
10	Central India Mining	18
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	1/4
100	Katni Ordinary	257/8
40	Katni Deferred	880
25	New India Insur	20/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/12
10	„ „ Pref.	12|8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10	Shivrajpur	37/8
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	78
30	Tata Iron Deferred	285
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94.8
100	Tata Hydro	1117/8
100	Tata Oil	37
100	Tata Power Ord.	540
1000	Tata Power Pref.	925
15	Scindia Steam	14/10

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 75-7-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-5.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-6.

Forward Rates: 18th June sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-8-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 5.

3 Months 3-27|32 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1|4 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per rent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 4.

	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-27/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 6.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	2.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London	29.20
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.20
T.T. London on Prague	164.78

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

Per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

June	21.47+.25
July	21.47+.25
August	21.46+.25
September	21.46+.25
October	21.79+.25
November	21.75+.25
December	21.65+.27
January	21.65+.27
February	21.65+.27
March	21.65+.27
April	21.65+.27
May	21.55+.27
June	21.85+.27
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.80—.05

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. delivery, Buyers, July-Aug.	30/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., delivery, Paid, Sept.-Dec.	30/9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BENGAL CLUB.

"It is proposed to hold a foot ball league of the Indian teams of the northern part of the city. The winning team will be presented with a small silver cup. The proposed entrance fee is Rs. 5. All teams who are willing to take part in the league are requested to send their representatives to Bengal Club premises in the Noble House, Parel, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday next, the 10th June, 1928.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Society will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thakersey House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SEASON PASS FOUND.

A monthly season-pass for travel between Kolwada and Kurla issued in the name of Ghasiram Dongchand and bearing No. 078 has been received at the office of the Matunga Residents' Association. Owner will please claim it from the Secretary at No. 16, B. I. T. Blocks, King's Circle, between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m

BANK PEONS OF BOMBAY ORGANISED.

A preliminary meeting of the Bank Peons of Bombay was held in the compound of Nana's Temple at Tardeo under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when a large number of Bank Peons of Bombay attended.

After Mr. Jhabvala had addressed the gathering, the Bank Peons' Union was formed.

POSTAL NOTICES.

As the Inward English Mail Steamer S.S. "Rawalpindi" is expected to arrive at Bombay at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on the 7th instant:

Unregistered corres. upto 6-30 p.m. on 7-6-1928.

Registered corres. upto 5 p.m. on 7-6-28.

Parcels upto 10 a.m. on 7-6-28.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursdayy, the 7th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death 1: Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 78. Total mortality this day last year was 75.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naidera" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Ronaldsay" left Suez on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Lindsay" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Chattan" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macnair" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

BOMBAY THREE ARTS BALL.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the members of the Bombay Three Arts to arrange for the Three Arts Ball on Saturday, June 30th, was held at Juhu last Sunday, when it was agreed that the Cowasji Jehangir Hall be engaged for a Ball Masque, fancy dress to be optional.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin undertook to be responsible for a series of "surprises" to be staged in boxes at interval throughout the programme, but the nature of these cabaret turns was kept secret.

The members of the Society met for a picnic after the meeting, Dr. and Mrs. Patel of Gibbs Road, being host and hostess.

BOMBAY GOVT. ASSEMBLES AT POONA ON 11TH.

A Bombay Government "Gazette" extraordinary states:—"In modification of Government Notification dated the 18th May 1928, it is hereby notified that Government will assemble at Poona on Monday the 11th June 1928."

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION

CHANGE OF OFFICE ADDRESS

The office of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union has been removed to Hajee Cassum Building, 84, Apollo Street. All correspondence therefore should be forwarded to the above address instead of the previous one.

The Union is now registered under the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926 and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, General Secretary, has addressed a letter to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine asking him to recognize the Union and help to remove the longstanding grievances of men.

The Managing Committee of the Union is shortly meeting to formulate the grievances of the men in the various departments of the above Dock and as soon as the list of complaints is ready the same will be forwarded to the Director of the R. I. M. Dockyard.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

A meeting of the managing committee of the above union was held on Saturday last in the office of the union when after long discussion the following resolution was passed:—"The Managing Committee of the above Union deeply regrets the action of the Agent in not replying to the several communications forwarded to him and also the demands of the men on the following points:—(a) Medical Examination, (b) Legitimate increase, (c) Gazetted holidays with full pay, (d) Minimum living wage.

The committee resents the action of the Agent in enforcing Medical Examination upon the workers over 45 years of age, as a result of which some have been declared unfit and discharged, and, therefore resolves to call an extra ordinary general meeting on Monday (the 11th instant) to consider the whole question and to decide upon what definite action should be taken in the matter.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The following is a statement showing health of Bombay during the week ending 2nd June.

The total mortality 451 was 76 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 22nd week of 1927 when the mortality was 463 and death rate 18.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 606 and death rate 25.0.

Out of the total deaths, 115 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 27 attacks (including 1 imported) and 13 deaths.

Plague caused 5 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 413 and compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1927, when the figure was 354 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 361.

LONDON, June 4.

Sir Frederick Sykes succeeds to the Governorship of Bombay in December.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 5.
Previous Closing Rate	20.82
To-day's Opening Rate	20.98
Difference	plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	20.66
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL.

	June 5.
Previous Closing Rate	11.15
To-day's Opening Rate	11.19
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.14
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	392-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 5.
Silver Ready ..	27 10 0
Lower ..	0 2 0
Silver Forward ..	27 7 0
Higher ..	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES

	Bombay, June 5.
1st settlement ..	62 11 0
2nd settlement ..	62 12 0
3rd settlement ..	62 9 0

HIGH COURT REOPENS

SIR J. B. KANGA CONGRATULATED BY BAR

The High Court re-opened yesterday after the summer vacation with a complement of 10 Judges, of whom four are newly appointed.

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett is acting as the Chief Justice in place of Sir Amberson Marten who is on furlough.

The four new Judges who assumed office are Mr. Kenneth Kemp (who had been practising at the Bar), Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. B. J. Wadia (who is also recruited from the Bar) and Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S.

Mr. Justice Davar took the Insolvency Court work and Mr. Justice Baker presided over the adjourned Criminal Sessions.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL CONGRATULATED.

The Hon. Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, who had been to Europe for eye-treatment, returned here last Friday and resumed office yesterday.

He was congratulated by the Bar on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.

"CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE"

In the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, the echo of what is known as the "Customs Fraud Case" was heard on Tuesday when Inspector Achrekar of the C. I. D. placed Bhau Ranji, Shanker Raghunath, Biharilal Misra and Shanker Tatoji Patkar on an application for a further remand of the accused in police custody.

It will be recalled that early in February last, the Assistant Collector of Customs lodged a complaint with the police of a huge fraud in the office as a result of which several persons were arrested. Some of them were subsequently released by the police. The four accused mentioned above are alleged to have produced false shipping bills and drawback bills and defrauded the Department to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. The main charges against them were forgery and cheating.

In applying for a further remand, Inspector Achrekar said that enquiries had yet not been made in several Banks where the accused were alleged to have cashed cheques.

His Worship adjourned the case till the 19th instant at the same time allowing the first, second and third accused to remain on the same bail.

Messrs. Chhatrapati, Gadkari and Chhotalal Desai appeared for the accused.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "RAWALPINDI."

The following is the list of passengers by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" which is due at Bombay Harbour on the 7th instant:—

Rev. N. K. Anderson, Capt. W. A. W. Aubrey, Major T. F. Brook, Mr. A. G. Butcher, Mr. G. J. Brown, Mr. E. F. Bendell, Mr. J. Bell, H. H. the Maharajah of Bhadnagor, Capt. A. E. Belchamber, Mr. Claude Batleyy Mr. W. G. Barney, Major H. V. Budgen, Capt. H. T. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mr. H. F. Coltart, Capt. B. N. Chappell, Mrs. Chappell and infant, Rev. G. Clark, Mr. E. Crowshaw, Mr. Leslie Chalmers, Mr. V. G. Crow, Mr. L. D. Cullings, Mr. E. W. Doig, Mr. H. J. Danlop, Mrs. Danlop, Mrs. N. J. Davies, Mr. E. N. Fenwick, Miss A. G. Freer, Mrs. G. Griffin, Miss Griffin, Miss A. W. Gilroy, Mr. E. G. Godfrey, Mrs. Godfrey, Col. G. J. G. Hansoon, Mr. R. S. Haddon, Mr. G. R. Holland, Capt. H. Hubble, Sir Francis Humphreys, Lady Humphreys, Mr. V. Iyer, Mr. F. T. Jenkins, Mrs. D. P. Johnstone, Mrs. W. Kent, Mrs. J. Lowe and two infants, Mr. H. L. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Martin, Mr. R. M. McDonnell, Dr. A. N. Meldram, Mr. R. F. Munshi, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. C. F. Menezes, Major S. Nag, I.M.S., Mrs. P. A. Opie, Capt. Oldfield, Mrs. E. J. Olds, Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Sir P. Pattani, Mr. A. P. Pattani, Mrs. Pattani, Mr. Pattani, Capt. E. G. Pine-Coffin, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Capt. G. J. Robinson, Mrs. J. M. Ramsay and infant, Mr. F. Range Rao, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. D. Sheriff, Miss E. M. Seaman, Capt. F. J. D. Steadman, Mr. G. E. R. Slade, Major-Gen. A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. D. E. Shaw, Lt.-Col. H. B. Scott, Mrs. H. P. Thomas, Mrs. Vernon, Major W. Wigley, Mrs. Wigley, Mr. J. Wabster, Mrs. Webster, two children and infant, Miss E. H. Wheeler, Mr. E. T. Winston, Major B. N. Young, Mr. W. Young.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 5.

P. Beasley rides O'Curry in Derby.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 5.

Kobe.—Negotiations between the Shipowners Association and the Seamens Union on the question of minimum wage have been broken off. The strike has not yet been declared, but shipping has been partially tied up at various ports. Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha are not affected.—Reuter

LONDON, June 5.

Two R. A. F. machines collided at Upavon and both the pilots the sole occupants were killed. Twentyeight members of R. A. F. have been killed as result of accidents since 1st January.—Reuter.

DR. SHILOTRI

RELEASED ON BAIL OF RS. 1 LAKH

Dr. Prabhaker Sadashiv Shilotri, founder and Managing Director of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., who had been arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. on May 18, on a charge of embezzlement in respect of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1 lakh and two sureties for like amounts by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday.

It will be recalled that Dr. Shilotri was arrested at the instance of Mr. Mulky Dinkerrao Babanaya, a clerk in the office of Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the Bank. On his examining the account books of the Bank, it was alleged, that he found the accused had from time to time drawn from the Bank without having money to the credit of his account, diverse sums aggregating to Rs. 91,455-13-4 and without any authority to do so. He further found that 3-1/2 per cent. Government promissory notes of the face-value of Rs. 4,27,000 had not been properly accounted for by the accused in whose custody the securities used to remain. Dr. Shilotri was accordingly arrested and remanded into police custody till Monday, June 4.

On Tuesday morning Inspector Achrekar made an application for a further remand of the accused on the ground that investigations were yet incomplete.

On behalf of Dr. Shilotri, Mr. A. R. Gadkari applied for a bail, and as the accused offered substantial bail, His Worship granted the bail.

READY COTTON SALES,

		Bombay, June 5.	
100	Volkart Bros.	Pandurna	370
100	Do.	Khamgaon	338
100	Do.	Pandurna	366-1/2
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Dhuri	353
100	Do.	Yeotmal	366
500	Japan T. & Co. Sind	American	403
200	Do.	Barwaha	345
100	Do.	Mandsaur	350
100	H. Rambhagat	Shegaon	336
100	G. G. Kesha	Wardha	382
400	A. Damodar	Broach	396
100	Do.	Dabhoi	403-1/2
100	Rathi and Co.	Khandesh	336
100	Birla Bros.	Khamgaon	338
100	Do.	Anjangaon	342
100	Breul and Co.	Arvi	375
100	Ozoburn & Co.	Arvi	372

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, the Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Name	Latest Prices
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co Ord.	1-5-0
2.	4½ per cent Loan 1950/55	92-17-6
3.	Nundydroog Gold Co	0-15-9
4.	Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	1-1-3
5.	Attock Oil	1-5-0
6.	Associated Portland Cement	1-6-3
7.	Underground Electric Railways	1-6-9
8.	Burma Corporation	0-14-6
9.	Snia Viscosa	2-0-6
10.	Beira Railways	1-1-0
11.	Calico Printers	1-9-6
12.	Marconi International Marine	2-8-6
13.	Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5-10-0
14.	James Finlay Ord	5-3-9
15.	General Electric Co. Ord	1-18-0
16.	Jokai Assam Tea Co.	6-2-6
17.	West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-12-3
18.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord	5-4-9
19.	Malayalam Plantations	1-11-6
20.	British Burma Pets	0-6-6
21.	Soudan Plantations	4-5-0
22.	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord	0-12-3
23.	Vickers	0-13-1½

Market.—Steady but little doing.

Stock of rubber in London—43,716 tons. Decrease on week.—912 tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,

C and F Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt. value	13/6
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. value	13/7-1/2
C and F Bombay, July-Sept., per cwt. value	13/6-1/2
C and F Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt. value	13/7-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes, Shipment, Sellers June	51/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes, Continent Paid, Afloat	51/6
Wheat, South Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	54/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	53/9

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1928..

Are the burghers of this city aware of the dangers they run if they visit the "Bombay Reclamation for enjoying pure sea-breeze"? 'Well-wisher' writes to this paper about it. It is a sad and melancholy tale but unlike Lloyd's folly, it has a happy ending.

* * *

"But as we were drawing near", writes "Well-wisher", "suddenly a foot of one of us stuck into the mud and as we began to assist him in raising up, our legs also stuck in the mud."

* * *

But the party believed in God and were not yet aware that the Reclamation was "a boggy place."

* * *

"By His grace we saved ourselves by trying our level best." My congratulations to the victors. But they had an inquiring turn of mind. That was good.

* * *

"On seeing from the surface of the ground", continues "Well-wisher", "one cannot imagine that this must be a boggy place." It has always been a slippery, tricky business—everything connected with Lloyd's Folly.

* * *

"Nelson deadlock continues", says a newspaper headline. Why there should be a deadlock about Nelson now, I can't imagine. He said: "Kiss me, Hardy" and died, brave fellow, many many years ago. So why should they now bother about him?

* * *

There was an assault-at-arms on June 1 at Quetta. This event could not have been so picturesque as the Assault on Buffaloes at Bardoli, a manoeuvre for which Pathans are engaged to satisfy the requirements of Law and Order.

* * *

The special correspondent of Allahabad's Anglo-Indian paper says that the Hartog Committee has to do "pivotal" work. How can an Auxiliary Committee manage to do pivotal things? Are the Simon Seven willing to shift from the centre of gravity they occupy? However, the Indian people, barring the jo-hukumies, have never connected gravity with the Simon Show.

* * *

The Commission is a pleasant joke for Britain at the expense of India. India pays three-fifths of the Commission's expenses and has the prospect of a settlement to be "imposed" upon her.

* * *

Proprietor of Antique Shop (holding out an old hand of a clock): "What is this?"

Applicant for Situation: "A tooth-pick of Napoleon's."

Antique Dealer: "That's very good. Consider yourself engaged."

BULLION MARKET

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 5.

London Ready 27/12.
London Forward 27/7.
America cent 60/10.
China opening 2/8/10 closing 2/8/13.
Ready 62/15.
Jaith opening 62/9 Highest 62/15 Lowest 62/9 closing 62/13.
Ashad Opening 62/9 Highest 62/15 Lowest 62/9 Closing62/13.
Tejimundi Re. 1/9.
Sawan Opening 62/7 Highest 62/13 Lowest 62/7 Closing 62/11.
Tejimundi Re 2/3.
"Tone of Silver".—Ready quiet, forward firm. America and China sold. India and China bought. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above fixed price. Sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Ready 21/5½.
Jaith 21/5½.
Ashad 21-6 3/4.
National city 21/9½.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 5.

Castorseeds Delivery, September Opening Rs. 52/2, Highest Rs. 52/3, Lowest Rs. 51/15, Closing Rs. 51-15-6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(THE SRI KRISHNA BOMBAY TRADING CO. LTD.)

Muktsar June 2.

Wheat ready 4/2 4/8.
Wheat Har 4/5/6.
Wheat Assuj 4/11/3.
Gram ready 3/11 3/13.
Gram Jeth 3/11/6.
Gram Sawan 3/14/-.
Gram Bhadon 4/-.
Gram Assuj 4/1/3.
Barley ready 3/1/6 3/2/6.
Barley Assuj 4/5/9
Rapeseed ready 7/4 7/8.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7/12.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, June-July £9-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, June-July £18-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July £19-10-0

LINSEED.

London, June 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July £18,3-9
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, June-July £16-0-0
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, June-July £18-17-6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed Spot., Sellers 9-1/4d.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 4.

Demand Bills 487.87

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spots 15-3/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 5.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16.
D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 June Oct.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 November.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 June.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 July Sept.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 273-1/2.
Bank's buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 267.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1/2
Bank's buying 60 Days 125.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139-1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 193-3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154-3/4.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 30-3/4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.88-3/8 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8-3/4 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/11-1/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.20 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.98 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.70 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:Quiet.
Gold 2nd inst. £4/4/11; 1st inst. £4/4/11.
Silver London Ready 2nd inst. 27-3/4, 1st inst. 28-1/16
Silver London Forward 2nd inst. 27-3/8; 1st inst. 27-13/16.
Silver New York Ready 2nd inst 60-3/8; 1st inst. 61-7/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2nd inst. 5-15/16 p.c., 2nd inst. 3-7/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2nd inst 4 p.c., 1st inst. 3-15/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 per cent; 3 mos 4-1/2 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1928.

IS THIS PLAYING CRICKET ?

In the course of his letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi, in response to the latter's appeal for funds in aid of the Bardoli Satyagrahis, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel wrote: "My study of the struggle has convinced me that the Bardoli people have a just case for asking for an independent and impartial enquiry. I am also convinced that they have exhausted all other constitutional methods open to them for the redress of their grievance." In these words Mr. Patel has summed up all that can be said on the Bardoli question. The position that Mr. Patel occupies as the head of India's "Parliament" and the creditable and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties attaching to it lend a moral weight to his pronouncement which only a Government deaf to the voice of Reason can ignore—and ignore at its peril. The Government of Bombay have ignored it and in ignoring it they have stultified themselves in the eyes of all right thinking men and women in the Presidency. The resignation of M. L. C's, the enthusiastic meetings that have been held in Bombay and elsewhere, the rally of the women and youths of Bombay to the cause of Bardoli peasants are but a faint indication of the indignation with which the people throughout the Presidency have been watching the callous attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the modest and just demand of the Bardoli peasants and the heart rending sufferings to which they and their cattle have been subjected.

Their attitude is the more amazing in view of the fact that all that the Bardoli Satyagrahis demand is a fresh and independent enquiry into the recent reassessment—a demand against the satisfaction of which the Government have no argument to advance but that of prestige. As Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee said in the course of his Open Letter to the Head and Members of the Government of Bombay which we published on Sunday, "if Government are right and just, an independent Commission of the kind asked for by their opponents will only make more evident their righteousness and so reinforce a confidence in them which is now being badly shaken". Sir Leslie Wilson has during the last four years justly earned the reputation of a Governor keenly alive to the needs of the people. His Excellency has in the numerous speeches that he has delivered has always struck one note characteristic of him. He has exhorted his hearers, adult as well as young, "to play Cricket" in the game of politics and life. The public of this Presidency demand an answer from Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues, five of whom are Indians, whether they are "playing Cricket" in driving the peasants of Bardoli to the extreme step of Satyagraha and the sufferings it involves, merely because they are reluctant to admit that, like all human beings, they are liable to err? Their plea that in doing all that they have done they have the support of the Legislative Council can only be described as hypocritical in the highest degree; because if there is one issue on which they have more outrageously defied the Council than on any other it is that of assessment of land revenue.

The Government of Bombay having made a great blunder and invited a grim struggle, the question now is whether this struggle should be allowed to continue. That the peasants of Bardoli are determined to carry on the struggle without counting the cost to themselves and that they will have the wholehearted support, material and moral, of the people of the Presidency admits of no doubt; and, as Pandit Malaviya said, it can have only one result, namely, their success. But the success will have been gained at enormous cost to the agriculturists, the majority of whom are poor, and it will have a dealt a blow to the prestige of Government from which it will never recover. It is, therefore, the duty of all those who have the welfare of this Presidency at heart to spare no efforts to secure the end of the struggle as amicably and speedily as possible. The President of the Legislative Assembly, the Gujrat M. L. C's and their three colleagues in Bombay have set an excellent example by bringing what pressure they could exert on the Government of Bombay to satisfy the modest request for an enquiry. It is now the duty of independent leaders of public opinion in Bombay, who, as representatives of the people in the Central and Provincial Legislatures owe a special responsibility in the matter,—of men like the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee as well as of members of public institutions like the Presidency Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to add their strength to the pressure. They may have no faith in Satyagrah; they may be opposed to it. They are not called upon to support the Satyagrah movement. But having studied all the bearings of the question they will, we have no doubt, come to the same conclusion to which the Hon. Mr. Patel has arrived that the Bardoli people have a just case for asking for an independent and special enquiry and that they have exhausted all constitutional methods open to them for the redress of their grievance. If, even after arriving at this conclusion they cannot support the Satyagraha movement, it is their duty, as representatives of the people, to take up the cause of the Bardoli people and concert all constitutional measures of which they approve to bring about a settlement—especially as, we have no doubt they feel, as Mr. Patel feels, that "the coercive measures adopted by Government have crossed in several instances the bounds of law, order and decency". The lawyers of Bombay in particular cannot escape their responsibility in face of the mockery of Law and Justice in Bardoli. "There is no class or profession in our community, which has done more,—I will go further, I will say, there is none, which has done as much as the Bar, to define, and develop and to defend the liberties of England." So wrote the late Lord Oxford about his brethren in profession. What have the lawyers in Bardoli, men like Mr. Bulabhai Desai, for instance, done to give protection to the harassed people of Bardoli who, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, are now virtually prisoners in their homes and are bravely enduring the hardships resulting from coercive measures which "have crossed in several instances the bounds of law, order and decency?

PRELUDES AND INTERLUDES

The complicated situation in China is regarded by British publicists to be full of preludes and interludes. This is substantially true. Even General Chang Tso-lin had the unpleasant experience of witnessing personally this phenomenon. The prelude was his departure from Peking, he and his entourage taking themselves off in twenty-seven saloons. The interlude came when they neared Mukden. The Manchurian war-lord was shot at, but escaped being fatally hit and was whisked away in a motor car. The finale to the episode will be awaited with interest. Will Chang Tso-lin, who is reported to be gravely injured, be able to come to a new understanding with Japan in regard to Manchuria and expect from that Power a "quid pro quo" in the form of indirect help in returning to Peking again as the ruler of North China? If Japan is wise she will not repeat her recent mistake in intervening in the Shantung area for the ostensible purpose of protecting the life and property of her nationals but really to serve as a wedge between the Northern and Southern Chinese forces. Public opinion in Japan appears to be definitely against further display of the iron fist by the Japanese Government in China and the Tokyo and Osaka industrialists will be glad if their Government turned its attention to reaching favourable economic understanding with the Governments of South China, so that Japanese trade in that area may not suffer.

With the possibility of the Southern forces occupying Peking, a situation of great complexity but at the same time of great hope and promise faces the Republican army leaders. If Chiang Kai-shek and Feng, the Christian General, do not fall a prey to the old Tuchun policy of carving out spheres of territory for individual militarist rule, if the Governments of Hankow, Nanking and Canton are able, through the devotion to the Republican cause of these Generals, to form a stable Government in Peking out of the local leaders, the foreign Powers anxiously watching how the interlude is shaping out and what attitude they should take up in the finale would hasten to parley with the Southern leaders. About one thing, both parties are clear. The unequal treaties and the other concessions foreigners had wrung out of unhappy China must go. It is the fashion in the British Imperialist Press to doubt the sincerity of purpose of the Southern Chinese leaders. Mr. Bland, writing in the "Sunday Times", remarks: "Enthusiastic belief in the sincere patriotism and noble purposes of the Nationalist movement is a thing of the past; it has been replaced, especially in the United States, by a general consensus of indifference, not to say boredom." This is a misleading reading of the situation, unless it be a convenient prelude paving the way for a new British policy towards China. "Not that we are afraid of dictating to you, but we are bored with you" is a convenient way of escaping the acknowledgment of defeat in order to come to terms with the Republican leaders.

MYSORE POLITICS AND FINANCES

Polities in Mysore have recently attracted the sympathetic attention of many parts of India outside the State. This fact is at once an indication of the growing solidarity between British India and the Indian States and of the appreciation of the progress achieved by Mysore in sound administration and the growth of self-governing institutions. The First Mysore State Congress, that was held at Mysore last week, was in every way suggestive of the spirit of progress that has filled the people of the State. The Congress had little difficulty in passing a resolution in favour of full Responsible Government as the goal of the State. The Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, with its interpellations, adjournment motion, Government's defeat, walk-out, etc., showed that the representatives of the people are not behindhand in the methods of self-assertion. It must have been a disappointment to them that the Dewan did not make any reference in his speech either to the Congress or to the question of constitutional reforms. He referred, however, to the work of the Butler Committee and observed: "Whether the political aspect of the problem will receive their attention or not, it seems to me pretty certain that the financial side of it—and it is the one in which we are really more interested—will find a satisfactory solution at their hands." We are sure the Assembly and the people of Mysore in general will not regard the political side of the question as less important than the financial.

The Dewan, it seems, was needlessly worried about making the two ends of the Budget meet. In his Estimates for the ensuing year he has had to draw upon the Reserves to the tune of 10 lakhs. But that is not by itself an occasion for grave anxiety. It is nothing very unusual to draw upon the reserves when the money so drawn is expended, as it is to be in the present case, on remunerative capital works like irrigation works. But the Dewan seems to be anxious not on the score of the normal position of the finances, which he describes as being "thoroughly sound", but on the score of its utter inadequacy for the high aims he has in view for the future. He stated his immediate objective as follows: "There should be no village of any importance in the State which does not possess the following things: drinking water well which does not dry up when water is most needed, a tank in good repair, a satisfactory school with at least one competent teacher, a well-managed co-operative society and a dispensary with a sufficient stock of medicines." The Dewan has, no doubt, set his heart on this programme. It is a modest programme, but for its fulfilment it may require nearly double the funds that are now available. That is why the Dewan seems to be anxious. There is only one way out of the difficulty, if any ambitious programme of reform is really to be gone through. The people, who alone will have to pay, would not mind providing the necessary funds. But like other progressive people in the world they would naturally insist at the same time on having adequate control over their finances. The political side of the question is not, after all, less important than the financial.

MENACE TO BOMBAY AGRICULTURISTS.

A GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD.

(BY S. S. DEV, DHULIA).

I always believed, Government might not care for the discontent their actions give rise to, among any class of the people except the agriculturists. I have been confirmed in this belief by the callous indifference of Government to the starving condition of the primary teachers. I always thought, however, they would consider ten times before they would be prepared to rouse the sleeping class of agriculturists into discontent and fury. But I find I was mistaken. Since the advent of Lord Irwin, who landed on the Indian shores with the shibboleth of the welfare of the agriculturists on his lips, we had the famous Agricultural Commission and even before the report of that Commission is out the Bombay Government have introduced a few very harmful bills,—The Small Holdings Bill, the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, the Land Alienation Restriction Bill and God and Government alone know how many more bills of the kind are in store for the permanent benefit of the agriculturists of the Presidency. All these bills appear to me chips of the same block. Government appear to have fixed upon a definite policy to be hereafter slowly but surely pursued during the next few years. With the disquieting struggle of Bardoli still continuing Government have announced their intention to proceed with the Small Holdings Bill, the Land Revenue Amendment Bill and such other bills.

MISCHIEF AFOOT.

After the Small Holdings Bill passed through its first reading, white our Honourable Members in the Council were caught napping, the public were awakened to the dangerous nature of the measure. They agitated, submitted numerous memorials to Government praying for the withdrawal of the measure, held Taluka, District, and Provincial Conferences and passed resolutions condemning the bill as the most dangerous measure ever contemplated by Government and declaring their intention to fight it out. Even the "Times of India" had ultimately to admit that the original draft of the Bill was dangerous and was capable of the interpretation put upon it by the public. The Select Committee met at Mahableshwar by the end of April and while the sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference was in session at Poona by the beginning of May, a report was spread, probably by interested persons, that the Select Committee had so much improved upon the bill that it had become difficult to recognize that it was the same original bill.

THE DANGER REMAINS.

Through the kindness of my friend Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M.L.C. (East Khandesh), I have been able to obtain a copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and I am in a position to declare that nothing of the kind has happened. A thousand minor changes may have been introduced and one might find the bill scratched almost in every line, but the dangerous clauses of the bill remain and must remain unscathed. If the Select Committee or the Honourable House were to touch those clauses, you practically take the life out of the bill and Government would not proceed with such a lifeless bill. Although restrictions on mortgage and lease have been removed, those that have been still retained on alienation of old fragments were not less harmful and intolerable. The restrictions on new fragments imposed by the old clauses 16 to 19 have been retained by the amended clauses 18 to 21. If the lessee or owner of an adjoining holding be unwilling either to accept the new fragment in sale, exchange, mortgage or lease or to offer his own holding to the owner of the new fragment, under the bill, as even emerged from the Select Committee, the new fragment must and shall remain uncultivated.

INVASION OF PROPRIETORY RIGHTS

The agriculturists rightly look upon these and other clauses as an invasion upon their proprietary rights. Under the original penalty clause any person who would act in contravention of the restriction of cultivation placed on the new fragment would have been punished with a fine of Rs. 50 and now upon the recommendation of the Select Committee he would be punished not with a fine of Rs. 50 but with a fine of "Rs. 25 for the first offence and not exceeding Rs. 50 for each subsequent offence." The dangerous clauses of the Bill having been retained, do Government or the Select Committee expect the public to be satisfied with such trifling modifications? If the owner is not allowed to cultivate his land, what matters it to him if you fine him with Rs. 50 or Rs 25 on cultivating his own land?

THE FATAL STING.

Similarly, the second part, namely, that relating to the shuffling of holdings or their consolidation, retains its fatal sting in spite of various alleged improvements. To quote an instance of these trifling improvements, under the original draft the Consolidation Officer was to consult the persons appointed to give him assistance but was not bound by their opinions. Under the amended clause he is still not bound but the Select Committee probably consider it a great victory for them in compelling the Consolidation Officer to record his reasons in case of such disagreement! I gave my most dispassionate consideration to the bill as amended by the Select Committee and I maintain that the harmful nature of the bill remains unaffected by the one thousand and one changes made by the Select Committee in the provisions of the bill.

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES.

It is an undoubted fact that under the legislation as contemplated thousands of agriculturists will, in course of time, be put out of possession of their lands and Government must not undertake a piece of legislation, the object of which would be the dispossession of agriculturists, unless and until they find out ways and means to provide for those who would be thus turned out of their lands. The right remedy to prevent fragmentation is not legislation but the removal of the causes which have brought about fragmentation. Government policy is responsible for our industrial collapse and development of cottage industries alone will solve the problem. Will Government stop this legislation and apply the true remedy to prevent fragmentation?

KING STORK FOR KING LOG.

The second bill viz., the Land Revenue Amendment Bill which has been recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 5th May 1928 is probably still more dangerous. To apply the simile of the famous fable, this bill is a veritable king 'Stork' given by the Government to its people who were not satisfied with a king 'Log' of the old arbitrary procedure

(Continued on Page 8).

LAWLESSNESS AND TERRORISM IN BARDOLI TALUKA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I invite the attention of the public, particularly of the constitutionalists, to the following glaring points of lawlessness and terrorism of the Government which has shown itself in true colour at Bardoli, the mask of "Mabapism" and peace and order theory being torn to shreds:

(1) Properties are attached "even after" the lands have been declared as forfeited. Is this policy consistent with the avowed object of recovering land assessment?

(2) Process of attachment is carried on in the small hours of morning and evening—before sunrise and after sunset—with the aid of Pathans, whose conduct is considered by the Government as exemplary.

Some instances of that "exemplary" conduct—

(a) One of the Pathans was found red-handed, stealing salt from one of the bags of salts lying on the station.

(b) The Pathans break open the compound fences of the agriculturists and some of them have no scruples even, in behaving rudely with regard to women.

(c) In short, the Pathans in Bardoli are of no new stock, specially imported, but they act exactly like those in Bombay and elsewhere.

3. Attached property is auctioned without any regard to the rules. It is sold at an incredibly cheap price. And who are the bidders after all?—The Pathans and the peons who accompany the Attachment Officer.

4. The Attachment is carried on by a regular raid and at times by the novel method of besieging a house or a locality for 9 to 10 hours continuously.

5. Licences of guns are taken away from those who were till yesterday considered as loyalists. Is Government so much afraid of the agriculturists? Pensions naturally are to be discontinued.

6. Proceedings in courts are a farce. Otherwise, how is it possible that people, who were absent at the scene of action, are arrested and found guilty?

7. Any complaint or petition to the official is thrown back with the only query, 'Has he paid up the assessment?'.

And all this because the Commissioner has taken into his head to teach a lesson to the ryots that they must learn to be law-abiding (peaceful they are) while the Government can ride rough-shod over their rights and aspirations.

Is this the way of keeping Law and Order?—Yours, etc.,

L. M. S.

Notes of the Day.

Asking For More.

Even the Punjab Council Committee, appointed to co-operate with the Simon Commission, seems to be dissatisfied with the position assigned to it by Sir John Simon. The Committee is said to have unanimously resolved that "it would be difficult for them to do their duty unless all restrictions were removed regarding the examination of witnesses and the scrutiny of documents and that there should be no distinction between members of the Commission and the Committee." The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has also endorsed this resolution. It will certainly be most humiliating for the Council Committee to co-operate with the Commission while it continues to be branded with the stigma of inferiority. But what can the Committee expect now? Sir John stated point blank that he had given concessions enough to the Indian Committees and that he could give no more. Besides, it should have been obvious to the Punjab Committee that Sir John could not, even if he would, confer on it the equality it now claims. In such a position, with open eyes the Committee allowed itself to be appointed. What avails it now to ask for more? It is possible that the Committee has acted upon the tip given by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to consent first to co-operate with the Commission and then to negotiate for equality of status. But the Committee will not be long in being undeceived. Let us wait and see if even then its self-respect will be awakened.

His Opportunity.

The Governor-designate of the Presidency of Bombay, Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, has already had long and varied experience of service in many fields. varied experience of service in many fields. He is reported to be an authority on aeronautics and broadcasting. Bombay may expect great activity in the building of aerodromes and on the promotion of civil aviation. If the new Governor realises that the rapidly changed India to which he returns, and the politically-minded class in this Presidency in particular, expect a larger initiative from the head of a province in the promotion of nation-building activities and in reaching a satisfactory solution of the problems which beset a hopelessly indebted peasantry and if he shows an evident anxiety to put his shoulder to the wheel, he can confidently expect hearty support in his arduous work from the people of this Presidency.

Swadeshi Insurance.

The organisers of the First Session of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference deserve to be congratulated on their promptness in publishing a full report of the proceedings of that Conference. The Report is a book of nearly 200 pages, containing the addresses of Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the President, sixteen papers read before the Conference on the various aspects of Insurance in India, and the text of all the resolutions passed at the Conference. Messrs. K. S. R. Iyer and N. J. Gor, Secretaries of the Conference, who write a brief preface to the report, rightly claim that the addresses and the papers "have been a real and solid contribution to the Insurance literature of India where such was lacking." The report will be found useful not only by those who are engaged in Insurance but by every citizen interested in Swadeshi Insurance. The most sceptical reader will be convinced, after a perusal of the report, of the immense possibilities of Swadeshi Insurance, given co-operation among and concerted propaganda by the Indian Insurance Companies.

Not Decent.

The "Temperance Clip-Sheet" for May has the following over the well-known initials, C. R.:—"One of the arguments of the Settlement Commissioner in Bardoli for the enhancement of Land Revenue Assessment in that district is that the ryots must have saved a great deal of money by reason of the reduced issue of country liquor under the Rationing System. Even assuming that the rationing has reduced the liquor bills of the ryots affected by the re-settlement, it is hardly a decent argument to say that the peasantry should be penalised for virtue." We agree. The Commissioner's other arguments for enhancement are equally unconvincing. There is little to choose between penalising virtue and profiting from the drink vice.

OBSERVE BARDOLI DAY.

MAHATMAJI SUGGESTS VOLUNTARY HARTAL.

TALATIS TENDER RESIGNATION

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

SABARMATI, June 5.

In reply to a telegram from Bombay Mahatma Gandhi, suggests that June 12 should be observed as Bardoli Day by voluntary suspension of work wherever possible and well-organised collection of funds in aid of the Satyagrahis The day should be wound up with mass meetings where further collections should be made and resolutions should be passed supporting the demand of the Satyagrahis.

If Bardoli Day is to be successful, says Mahatma Gandhiji its organisation must be undertaken immediately.—A. P.

NEW BARDOLI DEVELOPMENTS

TALATIS TENDER RESIGNATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, June 5.

New developments are taking place in Bardoli. Some talatis are being transferred. Great dissatisfaction prevails. As a protest against Government's unjust attitude and barbarous treatment of dumb cattle eight out of ten talatis of Sarbhon Division are resigning their posts to-day. The Patels from all paragnas, it is learnt from authoritative source, also are likely to resign. Some talatis have put in years of services.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed three crowded meetings last evening. At every meeting he defended the social boycott of seceders. The Sarbhon meeting was attended by thousands. Mr. Vallabhbhai effectively refuted all points in Government's notification. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj also addressed the meeting.

SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI PEASANTS

PROTEST MEETING AT KHAR

At a public meeting held under the auspices of Khar Youth League on 3rd instant in Laxmi Nagar Mandir, under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Thist meeting of the residents of suburbs pledges its solemn support to their brethren of the Bardoli Taxluka in their heroic fight to remedy the injustice done to them

This meeting appeals to the suburban residents to rally round the suffering peasants of Bardoli and express their sense of dedication to the great cause of Satyagraha by contributing to the Bardoli fund.

"This public meeting of the suburban residents congratulates the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel who being convinced of the coercive measures of the Bombay Government has boldly espoused the just cause of the Bardoli peasants and thereby has shown a true spirit of independents."

"This meeting of the electors of the Bombay suburban District further calls upon the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradahan the minister of Excise to lend the full weight of his position in obtaining justice to the Bardoli peasants in their heroic struggle and in case the Government is obdurate, to resign his post as a protest."

Mr. P. M. Bhatt then made an eloquent appeal for funds and as a response Rs. 514/- were contributed from amongst these who were present. A committee of suburban residents was appointed for house to-house visit for collecting funds. Mr. C. B. Gora Civil Engineer was appointed as the Hon. Treasurer. Suburbon residents desirous to contribute are requested to remit to him at his address Laxmi Nagar-Khar.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

PROTEST AGAINST BARDOLI LAWLESSNESS

It is, indeed, a matter for gratification that the women citizens of Bombay have been roused to the consciousness of their duty regarding the national struggle that is at present going on in Bardoli Taluka. A public meeting held under the auspices of the "Rashtriya Stree Sabha" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the women of Bombay entered their emphatic protest against the policy of repression which the Government of Bombay are pursuing in Bardoli. The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Several ladies addressed the meeting after which the following resolutuions were unanimously carried:—

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

The women of Bombay in a public meeting assembled desire to place it on record that the demand of the people of Bardoli for an independent enquiry into the justifiability or otherwise of the enhanced land revenue made of them by Government is quite reasonable and calls upon the Government to order such an enquiry and to direct that pending its result the land revenue should be demanded at the old rate only.

CALL TO WOMEN.

(a) The women of Bombay in a public meeting assembled express their deep sympathy with the people of Bardoli, who having failed to obtain a redress of their grievance by every other constitutional means, have been driven to adopt the extreme course of refusing to pay the revenue and to bear all the persecutions and loss which it involves, as the only possible means of avoiding the permanent infliction upon them of a burden which they believe to be unjust and oppressive.

(b) That this meeting calls upon the women of Bombay to contribute their quota to the fund which is needed to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Bardoli in their struggle for justice.

BARDOLI TERRORISM.

This meeting of the women of Bombay places on record its indignant protest against the adoption by officers of Government of measures which in several instances have crossed the bounds of law and decency against the employment of Pathans and the drafting of armed police and demonstration by them for terrorising the people with a view to coerce them to submit to a demand which they consider to be unjust, against the tortures inflicted on the poor cattle, and the indignities offered in some cases by the Pathans to women, against lying in wait and about people's enclosures at night and at daybreak, breaking through hedges and enclosures, and breaking open houses, against the persecution of people whose valuable lands have been forfeited, by attaching their other moveable property and cattle again, and against perfunctory trials and vindictive sentences, on Sjts. Ravishankar and others all tried and respected workers.

FUNDS FOR BARDOLI

BOMBAY YOUTHS ACTIVE

It being a working day, only 15 youths were available yesterday (Tuesday) to continue the work of collecting funds for the peasants of Bardoli. But as it they had decided to make up for the absence of the rest, they worked very hard at Churchgate and Grant Road stations by dividing themselves into two batches. After concentrating at the railway stations till 10-30 in the morning, they made their way to Fort on Hornby Road and Ballard Estate. By 3-30 p.m., they crossed their usual daily figure of Rs. 500 and to-day they have crossed the figure of Rs. 2,000, which includes a sum of Rs. 37-4-0 from the clerks of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Limited.

To-day (Wednesday) for the first time they are going to the Dadar suburbs at 6-30 in the morning as they are told that Dadar Colony will give them a heartiest response.

OFFICIALDOM THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED

ATTEMPTS TO INVEIGH CULTIVATORS FAIL

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, Bardoli, writes:—

Like a desperate gambler officialdom has begun to play fast and loose in Bardoli. It seems to have now set all its stakes on propaganda among the unwary cultivators to demoralize and mislead them. The local Deputy Collector the other day pompously declared to the people that Rs. 2,200 of revenue due from the cultivators of Nigar had been recovered from the sale-proceeds of the cotton lying in one of the ginning factories that had been distrained with the sanction of the Commission and that the figure of Rs. 75,000 would soon be reached through this process. Inquiry has however revealed a different story altogether. The Agricultural Department, it will be remembered,

(Continued on next page).

"SUBMITTING TO BRITAIN"

ACCUSATION AGAINST EGYPTIAN CABINET

GOVT. ATTACKED IN SENATE

LONDON, June 5.

Cairo.—Government was attacked in the Senate in a speech by Mahmoud Abounasr accusing the cabinet of "submitting to Britain." Minister Nahas Pasha in reply said that it was not his Ministry which had accepted the ultimatums or recognised acts contrary to the country's sovereignty. He declared that Egypt could not recognise Britain's right to interfere in Egyptian legislation since the 1922 declaration was only unilateral.—Reuter.

LATE MAHARAJAH OF PUDUKOTA

CREMATED IN GOLDERS GRREN

LONDON, June 5.

At the conclusion of the short and simple service conducted by two Brahmins from Madras, the Rajah of Pudukota was cremated at Golders Green. The ceremony was attended by the Rani, Prince Marthanda and few intimate friends. The Maharajah of Kapurthala, Lady Lucie Houston, members of Portland Club and other friends sent wreaths. It is understood that the ashes will be sent to Pudukotah for the customary rites.—Reuter.

ECHO OF ATTEMPT ON SOVIET DIPLOMAT

POLAND'S APOLOGY AND ASSURANCE

LONDON, June 4.

Warsaw.—In reply to the Soviet note regarding the attempt on M. Lizereff the Polish Government has expressed its regret for the incident, and declares that energetic measures have been taken to discover and punish the offenders. It is added that steps are being taken to render it impossible for anyone in future to abuse the rights of asylum and disturb the relations between Russia and Poland. —Reuter.

(M. Lizereff with another member of the Soviet Delegation to Poland was fired at in Warsaw by a "White" Russian emigre and wounded on May 5th. On May 7th, Soviet Russia sent Poland a note in connection with the attempt on M. Lizereff protesting against the passivity of the Polish authorities regarding white emigrant terrorist organisations.)

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

COMMITTEE COMMENCES WORK

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The committee appointed by the All Parties Conference to draft a constitution for India met this evening at Anand Bhavan. Some of the members, however, have not yet arrived.—A. P.

ed under barley 42,600 tons valued at

DU E OF LETO ARRIVES AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 5.

H. R. H. the Duke of Spoleto (Italy), leader of the expedition to the Karakoram Range, undertaken by the Italian Geographical Society, arrived here this morning and is staying at Viceregal Lodge. His stay in Simla will be brief.—A. P.

INDIANS IN DURBAN

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO HOUSING CONDITIONS

TWO INDIANS APPOINTED AS ASSESSORS

CAPE TOWN, June 5.

In pursuance of the Cape Town agreement, the Union Government has appointed a committee to enquire into Indian housing conditions in Durban and its environs. The Committee is to include two Indian assessors from the Congress nominated by Mr. Sastri.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVES RESOLUTION

Congress executive has resolved to follow Mr. Sastri's advice regarding the condonation of illegal entrants. Mr. Sastri has advised the acceptance of the condonation scheme.

The Natal Executive Committee has accepted the recommendations of the Indian Education Enquiry Committee and provided additional 9,000 sterling for Indian education in the current Budget.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR WU-CHUNG-SHENG DEAD.

CHANG-TSO-LIN'S CONDITION SERIOUS

LONDON, June 5.

Tokio.—A Mukden message says that Wu-chung-sheng has died as a result of yesierday's bombing and that Chang-tso-Lin's condition is serious.—Reuter.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS' SUCCESS.

ORGANISING GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH.

LONDON, June 5.

Shanghai.—The Nationalists have agreed to the organisation of a regional Government for Shaushi, Chihli, Jehol, Charhar and Suiyan under Yenhsishan, the Governor of Shanshi, with headquarters at Peking.—Reuter.

IS CHANG DEAD?

A MUKDEN REPORT

LONDON, June 5

Tokio.—The Newspaper "Jijishimpo" publishes the report from Mukden that Chang-tso-lin is dead and that his death has been kept a secret.—Reuter

NON-STOP FLIGHT.

ABANDONED BY ARRACHART AND BIGNOT

LONDON, June 4.

Arrachart and Bignot have abandoned the attempt and are going to Land.—Reuter.

'SOUTHERN CROSS" REACHES SUVA

LONDON, June 5.

Suva.—The aeroplone "Southern Cross" has arrived here.—Reuter.

"ITALIA" TRACED?

S. O. S. APPEAL

LOCATED AT FOUR KINGSBAY EAST.

LONDON, June 4.

Stockolm.—At about midnight, operators at Gaevle, Upsala, Bjaernum and Trelleborg picked up a message in English and Italian repeating "Italia, Nobile, S. O. S., Four Kingsbay. East".—Reuter.

SEARCH OF "ITALIA."

EXPEDITION OF ICEBREAKERS AND AIRSHIPS TO BE SENT

LONDON, June 4.

Moscow.—The committee for search of the "Italia" in view of the receipt of S. O. S. by a wireless amateur in Vozensensk, have decided to send an expedition of icebreakers and airship to Franz Josef Land, along the route the "Italia" is supposed to have taken.—Reuter.

ITALIA'S S. O. S. FOR HELP

Moscow.—The Committee for the relief of "Italia" has been informed wireless amateur in Vozensensk north of Dvinsk picked up yesterday following message "Italia Nobile Franz Josef S. O. S." on 33 to 35 metres wave-length, which corresponds with that of the air-ship. It is believed here that the "Italia" has landed in Franz Josef land.—Reuter.

IN AIR FOR 60 HOURS.

BELGIAN AVIATORS' RECORD.

LONDON, June 4.

Brussels.—The Belgian aviators Crooy and Groenen, at the Tirlemont aerodrome, have established a new duration record by remaining in the air for 60 hours, seven minutes, 32 seconds.—Reuter.

CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

FITTING REPLY TO GOVT.'S FIRMNESS

APPEAL TO E. I. R. WORKERS

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT DISPELLED

CALCUTTA, June 5

The following appeal signed by Mr K. C. Mitra has been distributed among the strikers.—

"Dear comrades—After three months' bitter struggle when the Government of India was at least forced to move in the Lillooah dispute and specially after the hope of a settlement had been held out at the interview I had with the Governor, most of us expected that a settlement was near, but it has proved to be a mirage and the Government communique of June 2, has dispelled all hopes of an early settlement. This has caused disappointment to many of you. I am confident, however, that you will give a fitting reply to these tantalizers, and show that neither temptations nor threats can cow you. It appears that the Railway authorities have once more been successful in bluffing Government which has not shown the least sympathy for 30,000 suffering workers, but, on the other hand, has shown firmness.

REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

Governments firmness should be met by not only remaining firm ourselves but also by extending the strike still further, and stopping work on the E. I. Railway all along the line. Our comrades at Ondal have responded splendidly to the call and are fighting bravely. At Asansol a resolution for a sympathetic strike has been passed, I appeal to all other workers of other stations to wake up and carry on the fight with firm determination so that we may unsettle the settled fact of the powers that be.

GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

The communique itself is clear proof of Government's weakness, and it also shows that the obduracy of the Agent has a limit beyond which Government cannot remain an idle spectator. I wan to make it clear to all concerned that what we are demanding is not any concession as an inducement to resume work; only redress of our grievances. I appeal to the Lillooah strikers to remain firm. I appeal to the E. I. Railway employees all over the line to follow the example of Ondal and Asanol and help their struggling comrades and safeguard their own interests.—A. P.

LILLOOAH LEADERS' NEW MOVE

REQUEST TO BRITISH LABOUR

CALCUTTA, June 5.

An appeal to Railwaymen throughout the E. I. Railway service to come out on strike has been issued by the Lillooah strike leader Mr. K. C. Mitra. A cable has also been sent to labour organs at home detailing the present strike position. Mr. Mitra left Howrah for Asansol last night. Vigorous picketing is being resorted to with the object of inducing the running repair gang at Asansol to close work, but so far without success.

The following cable was sent yesterday by Mr. K. C. Mitra to the "Daily Herald", the "Sunday Worker" and "Forward", Glasgow:—

"The fourth month of the Lillooah strike has begun. The Government of India intervened, but the Agent demands unconditional surrender. The strikers are very firm. Twentyone thousand railwaymen and 10,000 metal workers are involved in the strike. Eight thousand jute workers have been on strike for the last month and 3,500 cotton workers have been out during the last twelve days. Foreign help received includes £734 from Moscow and £250 from British Trade Union Congress. Please help with publicity and adequate funds."—A. P.

GHASTLY QUADRUPLE MURDER

MUSLIM YOUTH'S ALLEGED CONFESSION

LAHORE, June 5.

News of a quadruple murder, alleged to have been committed by a Muslim youth has been received by the Rawalpindi police from the village of Kahuta. It is stated that as the result of a domestic quarrel, the youth killed his brother and his wife with an axe, and also his maternal uncle and aunt, for fear that they would disclose the murders. The alleged murderer, later lodged a report with the police that his brother and uncle together with their wives were found dead. The police arrested the informer who is alleged to have made a confession.—A.P.

ANTI-WAR TREATY.

AUSTRALIA'S SUPPORT

LONDON, June 4.

The Foreign Office Note, to the United States Charge d'Affairs in London intimating Australia's acceptance of Senator Kellog's invitation for negotiation of the anti-war treaty, says that the Commonwealth Government believe that such a treaty will futher materially and safeguard the peace of the world and that they are happy to co-operate to the fullest extent for its successful conclusion.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The King's Birthday Dinner was held at Government House Mahableshwar, on Monday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr:), the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayataliah, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Heneker, the Raja of Mudhol, H. H. the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Bhor, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. J. Ghosal, the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Phaltan, the Chief of Jath, the Chief of Miraj (Senior), the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Ramdurg, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. F. W. Allison, Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, the Revd. J. L. C. Dart and Mr. D. Healy.

AVIATORS JIMINEZ AND IGLESIAS

STAYING AT BAGHDAD AS GUESTS OF R. A. F.

BAGHDAD, June 5.

Aviators Jiminez and Iglesias are still at Baghdad as the guests of the Royal Air Force. They will leave to-morrow for Dawiyah where their machine is guarded by the police and attempt to start the engine with the intention of reaching the Shaibah aerodrome near Basrah. They will not attempt to leave Iraq for India, however, until spares arrive from Madrid. —Reuter.

CHANG-TSO LINS DEATH NOT CONFIRMED

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING AT MUKDEN CALMING DOWN

LONDON, June 5.

Tokio.—Hitherto it has not been possible to confirm the newspaper report of the death of Chang Tso-lin. According to a War Office despatch Motchuiyukuohan, another of those injured in the bomb outrage, is in serious condition, while Premier Pantu is suffering from a shock.

Japanese and Chinese authorities at Mukden are investigating the outrage, and the anti-Japanese feeling there has calmed down, now that it has been established that the Japanese had no connection with the affair.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL OPINION.

Japanese official quarters express the opinion that there will be no serious disturbances necessitating despatch of further troops as the force of five thousand Japanese at Mukden, it is believed, will suffice to meet any emergency.—Reuter.

MR. J. K. MUNSHI ELECTED

ASSEMBLY BYE ELECTION

RANGOON, June 5.

The following is the result of the counting of votes for the Assembly bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. U Khin Maungs accepting an appointment under the Burma Government:—Mr. J. K. Munshi 1358; U Kaw Zan 796, Mr. J. T. Vakharia 402. Mr. Munshi has been declared elected.—A.P.

ONLY TWO MINISTERS FOR BOMBAY?

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN ?

POSITION OF MUSLIM AND NON-BRAHMIN PARTIES

BOMBAY, June 5.

An occasional correspondent writes from Mahableshwar as follows to the Associated Press.

The transfer of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah to the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor has brought to the field four contestants for the vacant ministership from among the prominent elected Mahomedan Members of the Legislative Council. They are the Hon. Mr. A. K. Dehlavi ex-minister and present president of the Legislative Council, Maulana Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Mr. A. M. Mansuri and the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada. The assumption behind the candidature of these gentlemen is that the Bombay Government will appoint a Mahomedan but the appointment of a Mahomedan to succeed a Mahomedan is not the invariable practice of the Provincial Governments. Moreover none of these candidates commands a clear majority of the votes of his co-religionists in the council. The case was different with the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain who during his whole period of office not only received the full support of the members from Sind but enjoyed the confidence of not only his co-religionists in the council but of other members also. Through him in his new sphere the Government will continue to command the support of the majority of Muslim members.

POSITION OF NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The position of the Non-Brahmin Party in the council to-day is very different from what it was when this council came into being. The Non-Brahmins were then a divided party. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister, Mr. Kasi rao Pawar and Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli each had put forward their claims to be appointed to a ministerial post but none could demonstrate that he possessed a solid backing of his party. I understand that they have now composed their differences and take the view that the only way in which they can succeed in returning one of their men to the ministry is to put forward only one man as their candidate. Mr. B. V. Jadhav enjoys now the solid support of the Non-Brahmin Party and it will cause no surprise to see his old rival, Mr. Kambli leading a deputation of the party to request H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to appoint Mr. B. V. Jadhav as one of his ministers. But whether he will succeed is another matter.

A READING OF THE SITUATION.

My own reading of the situation is that the Bombay Government will consider that an opportunity had now presented itself for retrenching one of the posts of ministers. There is also a precedent for taking such a step. It will be remembered just five years ago when th Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta was appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, the portfolios held by him as a minister were distributed to the other two ministers, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. The forecast may therefore be hazarded that no new minister will be appointed by the Government of Bombay in the place of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah until the new elections.—A. P.

PORT OF KARACHI

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE

KARACHI, June 5.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the Port of Karachi for May issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,69,00,000 an increase of ninety lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 2,67,00,000 an increase of one crore and eleven lakhs as compared with the figures in the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the two months April and May show an increase of Rs. 85,00,000 or twenty per cent. under imports and of Rs. 2,89,00,000 or ninetyfour per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

In May the principal increases in imports occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 1,47,00,000 (an increase of sixtyfive lakhs) and vehicles Rs. 12,00,000 (an increase of five lakhs).

EXPORTS.

In Exports the principal increases occurred under barley 42600 tons valued at fiftyone lakhs of rupees (an increase of 41,000 tons and fortynine lakhs of rupees) wheat 9,000 tons thirteen lakhs of rupees (increase 7,300 tons and eleven lakhs of rupees); Cotton 10,000 tons and one crore and one lakh of rupees (increase 2,000 tons and thirty lakhs of rupees); Rapeseed 9,300 tons and twenty lakhs of rupees (an increase 4,300 tons and nine lakhs of rupees); Wool 1,200 tons and twentyfour lakhs of rupees (increase 400 tons and nine lakhs of rupees) and raw hides 700 tons and ten lakhs of rupees (increase 200 tons and four lakhs of rupees.)

A decrease, however occurred under raw skins three hundred tons valued at five lakhs of rupees (a decrease of two hundred tons valued at three lakhs of rupees.)—A. P.

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COUNTY CRICKET

SURREY'S HUGE SCORE OF 567.

LONDON, June 4.

The following are to-day's closing scores in country cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex versus Yorkshire at Lords:—Yorkship 479 (Oldroyd 108, Mitchell 105, Durston seven for 133 runs), Middlesex 220 for five wickets. (Hendren 67).

Lancashire versus Surrey at Manchester:—Surrey 567 (Sandham 282, retired hurt) Lancashire 231 for one wicket (Watson 104, E. Tyldesley 88, both not out).

Kent versus Northamptonshire at Folkestone:—Northants 334 and 96 for three wickets. Kent 276 (Woolley 76, Wright four wickets for 55 runs, Jupp four for 67).

Derbyshire versus Essex at Chesterfield:—Essex 323, Derbyshire 552 (Bowden 82, Hutchinson 91, Worthington 133, Slater 54).

Notts versus Warwickshire at Nottingham:—Notts 433 (S. Staples 59, Mayer five for 100 runs) Warwickshire 157 (Groom 52). Followed on and made 177 for two wickets (Bates 52 not out).

Worcestershire versus Sussex at Worcester:—Sussex 409 and 186 for five wickets (Wensley 78) Worcestershire 264 (Wright 62, Quaife 77 not out, Bowley five for 68 runs).

Hampshire versus Somerset at Portsmouth:—Hampshire 254 and 51 for three wickets. Somerset 418 (Young 92, Rippon 112).

Gloucestershire versus Leicestershire at Bristol:—Leicestershire 291, Gloucestershire 318 for eight wickets (Dipper 115, Hammond 59).

Ireland versus West Indies at Dublin began to-day. Ireland 173 (Small five wickets for 67 runs, Griffith four wickets for 65 runs) West Indies 100 for six wickets.—Reuter's Special

EX-PRESIDENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC DEAD.

LONDON, June 4.

Tientsin.—Liyuan-Hung, ex-President of the Chinese republic is dead.—Reuter's Special.

'FRIENDSHIP" REACHES TREPASSEY

LONDON, June 4.

St. Johns.—The Fokker aeroplane "Friendship", which is bound on a trans-Atlantic flight, has arrived at Trepassey from Halifax, after a flight averaging in speed 150 miles per hour.—Reuter.

SASSOON SYNDICATE'S LUCK

FORTUNE FAVOURS BOMBAY AGAIN

"SUNNY TRACE" DRAWN

Fortune seems to favour Bombay in the Derby Sweep. Mr. Homi Dhanjibhai Meherjee of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla is not the only lucky man of the season. According to latest information, a combine of many of the members of the staff of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., has drawn "Sunny Trace" in the Calcutta Derby Sweep. The latest betting on "Sunny Trace" is 6 to 1 and it is the second Derby favourite. The Sassoon confederacy obtained 106 tickets in the Calcutta Sweep. These tickets have been sub-divided into small shares among the members of the staff. The number of the ticket which drew "Sunny Trace" is BT 6233.

If "Sunny Trace" wins the confederacy will amass a big fortune as the first prize in the Calcutta Sweep is £250,000. Each member of the confederacy will then get about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, June 4.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

Five to two against Fairway offered and eleven to 4 taken; six to one agatnsi Sunnytrace; 100 to 15 against Flamingo taken and offered; 100 to 7 against Ranjitsingh offered and 100 to 6 taken; 100 to 6 against Gang Warily offered and 100 to 1 taken; 18 to 1 against Bubbles Second and Royal Minstrel taken and offered; 28 to 1 against Camelford; 35 to 1 against Palais Royal Second taken and offered; 35 to 1 against Black Watch offered; 40 to 1 taken; 33 to 1 against Fernkloof and Luvaneran; 40 to 1 against Felstead; 50 to 1 against Porthole; 50 to 1 against O'Curry offered and 66 to 1 taken; 100 to 1 against others.—Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN DERBY PROBABLES

LONDON, June 5.

The following alterations in Derby probables are announced:—Advocate will be ridden by Marshall and Camelford by J. Leach. Heirloom and Wheedler will not run.—Reuter.

LOVELY PEG SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 5.

Lovely Peg was scratched from the Oaks at nine to-day.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS IN PARIS.

COCHET BEATS LACOSTE IN H. C. C. FINAL

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—In the French Hard court championships final, Henri Cochet beat Rene Lacoste, 5\7, 6\3, 6\1, 6\3.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 4.

At the National Sporting Club, in a 20-round contest for the British bantamweight Championship and the new Lonsdale Belt, the old Belt having been won outright by Johnny Brown, Pattenden knocked out Nicholson in the 12th round.—Reuter's Special.

THE VILNA DISPUTE

LITHUANIA PERSISTS IN HER CLAIM

LONDON, June 4.

Geneva.—Lithuania's amended constitution designating Vilna as the capital of the Republic (notwithstanding the fact that the Powers have upheld the legality of Poland seizure of Vilna) is described as devoid of any juridical or practicable value in the Polish note to Lithuania, a copy of which has been sent to the Council of the League of Nations. The Lithuanian Premier, M. Valdemaras, interviewed by Reuter, asserted that the note did not affect the situation in the least. The Lithuanian reply would declare that the 1918 Act of Independence had fixed Vilna as the capital.—Reuter.

NOMINATION TO I. C. S.

SIMLA, June 5.

Messrs. Mohammad Wahajuddin, Nasir Ahmad, Abdul Rasheed Khan, Aziz Ahmad, Maung Hla Shain and Maung Sein Nyo Tun who qualified at the Indian Civil Service competitive examination held in Delhi in January, 1928, have been selected by the Secretary of State for nomination to the Indian Civil Service. Further selections will be announced in due course.—A. P.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON EXTENDS

DEPRESSION FORMS IN BAY

HEAVY RAINFALLS ON ARAKAN COAST

POONA, June 5.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended on the West Coast as far north as Ratnagiri. A depression is forming in the North Bay of Bengal, and vigorous monsoon has caused some very heavy falls of rain on the Arakan coast. The weather is slightly disturbed in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Assam, United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are.—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui three, Tavoy one, Amherst three, Kyaukpyu four, Akyab eight, Minbu two, Monywa three quarters, Barisal three, Saugor Island three quarters. Burdwan a half, Darjeeling two, Balasore one; Cuttack three quarters, Bahraich a half, Ambala three quarters, Ludhiana a quarter, Ratnagiri one and a half; Karwar two, Belgaum three quarters, Chitaldroog one and a half, Mercara a half, Mangalore four, Calicut three, Cochin two, Trivandrum one and Coimbatore one quarter.

Forecast.—An increase on Chittagong coast and in Orissa.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Heavy rain is likely to continue on Arakan coast and may begin within fortyeight hours in Orissa.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR

BOMBAY, June 5.

As recorded in the Colaba Observatory: The monsoon has given heavy rain in Malabar and has extended northwards to Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, and local in Mysore and the east Punjab, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast, the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Punjab-Kumaon Hills and the adjacent plains, and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the United Provinces and the south Punjab, and drier in parts of the Central Provinces and along the Coromandel Coast. Temperatures were above normal in the Central Provinces East. Jhansi recorded the highest maximum temperature of 112 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—Moderately heavy rain will continue in Malabar.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ambala	0.68"
Ratnagiri	1.56"
Marmugao	0.17"
Karwar	2.34"
Malegaon	0.06"
Belgaum	0.86"
Station	**Rainfall past 24 hours.**
Mangalore	4.10"
Calicut	3.34"
Cochin	1.80"
Trivandrum	1.00"
Coimbatore	0.20"
Colombo	1.05"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall Nil.

Maximum temperature 94 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 84 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

OBSERVE BARDOLI DAY

(Continued from previous Page.)

supplies cotton seeds to the cultivators, gets the cotton crop ginned, re-purchases the seed and disposes of the cotton through its agency. The entire cotton crop sometimes of several villages is sent collectively to the ginning factories, and an account kept for individual lots by the person through whom it is sent. Unless, therefore, the Government could first ascertain the exact particulars about the shares of the individual cultivators the cotton could not be attached or revenue recovered. But the Deputy Collector's efforts in this direction have already proved futile. Moreover the cotton lying in the gins has already been sold and been paid for in advance and so has ceased to be the cultivators' property, and the outstanding balance with the Agricultural Department on account of the cotton seed comes to a very inconsiderable amount. And even for that civil proceedings are going to be launched against the Department for breach of trust. The talk of the Deputy Collector about recovering Rs. 75,000 is thus purely a tale of a tub.

But this is only a sample from the Deputy Collector's arsenal. He has of late been assiduously busy summoning some Patels and giving out to them that some other X, Y or Z Patel had clandestinely paid up his revenue. But this device too has miserably failed to catch, as the individuals thus secretly named have indignantly repudiated the libel.

A SON AND HIS FATHER'S "SIN."

Recently the son of a Patel Naranji was sent for and threatened with imprisonment unless his father paid up. The threat was however so preposterous that it had only to be uttered to be exploded. This last rebuff seems to have incensed this revenue officer so much that he is reported to have promised to send a number of Patels as free guests to His Majesty's Hotel unless they make amends for their past misbehaviour by immediately paying up.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

If the Deputy Collector threatened to imprison the son for the sins of the father, the Vethias and Pathans have taken to torturing the cattle for the refractoriness of their owners.

If the former threatens refractory Patels with imprisonment the latter can at least wheedle and try their finesse upon ignorant cultivators' womenfolk.

CATTLE DISEASE OR LATHI BLOWS?

Some time back a she-buffalo with a calf belonging to one Bawa Jivan of Valod was attached. On the Japti Pathan trying to drive the animal to the Police Station it refused to move as if it knew the fate that awaited it there. The Pathan thereupon tried to overcome its resistance by raining lathi blows on its back but with little success. Driven to fury by the obstinacy of the buffalo this man belabboured it so mercilessly that the poor animal dropped to the ground apparently lifeless. But even that failed to check the anger of this Pathan who continued to beat the prostrate animal, till another Pathan belonging to the same party not able to bear it any longer shouted out to him with an oath to stop this folly saying, "Are dekho to sahi tumari ma mar gai hai. Phir kahe ko marate ho." This brought him to his senses. The buffalo was removed to the Police Station somehow where it is said to be lying in a precarious condition. It is reported that efforts are being made to obtain a certificate to the effect that it is struck by some kind of cattle disease

PERSUADING THE HOUSEWIFE.

In another village a she-buffalo with a calf was attached from a cultivators' house. The man was away. The Japti officer tried to persuade the housewife to save the buffalo by paying up revenue which came to a trifling amount, but she declared that the matter was for her husband to decide. It was next suggested to her that they could pay up their due later on when their cattle would be restored to them. "The whole thing shall be kept secret", added the Japti officer significantly, "you can give out that the cattle had been restored to you because it was discovered that they belonged not to you but to your parents." This caused the woman to flare up. She felt insulted by the suggestion that she should tell a lie. "Get you gone", she cried, "how dare you make that suggestion. You know those buffaloes are mine. Moreover, the buffaloes in the case of—was not their property and yet you took them away in spite of their protests."

FURTHER DISCOMFITURE.

The discomfiture of the Japti officials, however, could not have been greater than that of a high official, when the other day he summoned Vasantram, an old pensioner of Mota, and told him that Manibhai, a Khatedar of Mota, had asked him to recover his revenue from Vasantram's pension. But Vasantram, however, knew Manibhai too well and politely declined to accept the official's statement to the latter's utter confusion. Subsequently on Vasantram's telling the whole story to Manibhai discovered that Manibhai had never made the statement imputed to him.

The net result of all these tactics is thoroughly to discredit officialdom in the eyes of the people who have come to regard anything connected with the Government with deep distrust.

THREATS OF STRIKE TO NEWSPAPERS.

ALLEGED REDUCTION OF WAGES AND INCREASE OF WORKING HOURS

LAXITY AMONG VOLUNTEERS

Threats of strike in the "Times of India" and other newspapers which write adverse reports about the mill strike were held out by some of the leaders at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on Tuesday morning. Mr. Nimbkar warned the papers against writing anything against the strikers and invited them to get correct information from him in his office at Poibawdi while Mr. Mirajker gave a direct threat to the "Times of India" that most of their workmen were members of the Pressmen's Union, and it was easy to declare a strike and bring about a dead-lock in the "Times" office. The workmen complained, said Mr. Mirajker, that their wages were reduced and hours of work increased, and to redress the grievance a strike was not a difficult matter.

Some leaders also complained about the levity existing among the volunteers and the absence of discipline among the pickets. Some of them were found to be in the pay of the mill-owners who "tipped" them to allow th e oilmen, firemen and the clerks to get in the mills. One of the volunteers was found in the company of the police sepoys. In future the Strike Committee propose to enlist better class of men. The volunteers have also submitted an application to the Commissioner of Police for the alleged assaults on them by the police.

TROUBLE IN SHOLAPUR MILLS

8000 OPERATIVES IDLE

SHOLAPUR, June 5.

Trouble is again reported from the Sholapur mills where nearly 8,000 workers are idle. Early this morning some operatives of the spinning department rushed to the reeling section and following some rowdyism all departments were closed involving 8,000 operatives.—A. P.

GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE FIASCO

FARMER DELEGATES WALK OUT

SURAT, June 4.

The second day's sitting of the Gujarat Divisional Co-operative Conference this afternoon at the Rao Bahadur Nagineband Hall ended in a split on the question of support to Bardoli Satyagraha.

It is understood that Mr. Maneeklal M. Gandhi (Panch Mahals) has been trying to persuade the Subjects Committee of the Conference to accept his resolution extending sympathy to the farmers of Bardoli who are refusing to pay the enhanced Land Revenue Assessment. As the Subjects Committee declined to do anything in the matter, Mr. Gandhi presented a requisition to the President, when the Conference met to-day requesting him to allow (Mr. Gandhi) to move his Bardoli resolution in the open session. About 120 delegates, most of whom represented village Co-operative Credit Societies, had signed the requisition.

WALK-OUT.

The Chairman said he would consider the requisition, but Mr. Maneeklal Gandhi insisted that priority should be given to his resolution which he said was of the greatest importance. When the Chairman said he could not do so, Mr. Gandhi demanded that the President should take the sense of the House. The President stoutly refused to be dictated to by anybody and asked Mr. Gandhi to resume his seat. This was too much for the Panchh Mahals delegate who stood up and called on all the agriculturist delegates to walk out of the Hall in protest. About 250 delegates responded and followed Mr. Gandhi out of the Hall.

The Conference then considered the resolutions recommended by the Subjects Committee and continued its deliberation till late in the evening.

Mr. Gandhi and his followers held a separate meeting at the Malwis Wadi under the presidency of Mr. Jamsetji B. Patel (Olpad) and passed a resolution recommending to the Government to consider the demands for a fresh enquiry made by the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka and sympathising with the latter in their hour of trial.

Another resolution informing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that resolutions passed at the Nagineband Hall Conference were unauthorised and without the support of two-thirds of the delegates was also passed.—A.P.

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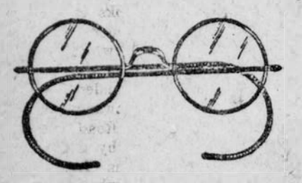

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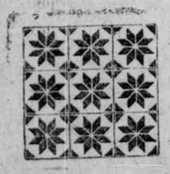

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MENACE TO BOMBAY AGRICULTURISTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

of fixing land revenue assessments. The public had placed very high hopes on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, proposing that the process of revising the Land Revenue Assessments should be brought under closer regulation by Statute. The Government of Bombay however not only themselves conveniently shelved that proposal, but when on 15th March, 1924 Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., (Nasik) moved a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council, recommending the Government to appoint a Committee to consider the question, Government had the temerity to oppose it. As, however, the resolution was carried by a majority, Government appointed a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials and the Committee submitted its report in 1926. Even then Government were in no hurry to give legislative effect to the majority recommendations of that Committee but quietly published a resolution declaring that they were unable to accept the main recommendations of that Committee. Now, however, they have found the time propitious for foisting on the public a bill, which seeks to ride rough-shod over the main recommendations of that Committee and to give effect to their own views. The bill is a short one, containing only four clauses, of which clauses 2 and 3 are the only important ones. Clause 2 seeks to amend Section 100 of the Land Revenue Code by adding the following proviso to its first paragraph, namely

"Provided that the assessment of any land used for agriculture shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the rental value as defined in Section 107 where such rental value is ascertainable."

Clause 3 of the bill seeks to substitute quite a new section for Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. The present Section is as follows:—

"In revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and, in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits 'of agriculture.'"

"Provided that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous settlement made under this Act, or under Bombay Act I of 1865, by or at the cost of the holder thereof, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same, due to the said improvement, shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment thereof."

SUBSTITUTION OF 'RENTAL VALUE.'

The Section proposed to be substituted retains in substance the proviso regarding improvements but substitutes "rental value" for "profits of agriculture" in the main section. It begins as follows:—

"The revision of assessment of land revenue shall be based primarily upon "rental value," regard being also had to the history of the tract and to its general ecohomic conditions, including the trend of prices, the proximity of markets, the state of communications, and the results of crop experiments:—

Provided that....."

There is a further proviso in the clause enacting that the assessment shall not be enhanced by an amount greater by certain different percentages for a Taluka or group of villages, for a single village and for an individual holding. The Committee's recommendation that there should be only one uniform limit of 25 per cent. for all these, is disregarded.

WHAT IS RENTAL VALUE.

An explanation is added defining rental value as meaning the consideration for which land is or would be leased for the most advantageous use, as determined by true rents (including premia, if any, or any sum of money paid or promised, or a share of crops, service or, any other thing of value to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions) paid in open competition during the five years immediately preceding the revision settlement.

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS.

Now there are two important questions to be considered viz. (i) what should be the basis of assessment, 'profits of agriculture' as provided by the existing section or rental value, as sought to be introduced by the amending bill and (ii) what percentage of the profits of agriculture or rental value should be assessed to land revenue.

As regards the first question, if the rental value were the same as profits of agriculture there would be no trouble, but it is not so. Only a small percentage, usually not exceeding 5 to 10 per cent. of the total cultivated land is given on leases and the rents are very often uneconomic owing to competition, not often leaving any margin of profits to the cultivator and sometimes even causing loss to him. It is not, therefore, safe to rely upon the nominal rents of a few lands and on their strength to revise assessment of all lands. Do Government consider themselves as owners of all lands that they should aspire to recover half of the rental value on the principle of "Nim-Batai"? In fact, this is the very crux of the issue that is being at present fought between the Government and the agriculturists of Bardoli. With the help of their official bloc and their preserve—the Sind group—and the manoeuvring of votes, the Government in March last snatched a victory by defeating Mr. Nariman's resolution on Bardoli and now by introducing this bill they are trying to secure legislative sanction to their unjust and cruel policy pursued in Bardoli and elsewhere.

IS THIS EQUITABLE TAXATION?

The second question regarding the percentage of profits or rental value which Government should take as land revenue is even more important. In their statement of objects and reasons Government observe "assessments based on a share of gross produce place an undue tax on industry and enterprise and are repugnant to modern ideas." Then, on what canon of equitable taxation will Government justify the imposition of a 50 per cent. tax on the profits of an industry? It is an elementary proposition in political economy that the subjects of a State ought to contribute towards the support of Government in proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the State. But what right have you got to tax agricultural income unconscionably more than non-agricultural one? So far as the income-tax on non-agricultural income is concerned you do not levy any tax on income upto Rs. 2,000. Then you begin with five pies in the rupee, i.e., less than 3 per cent. and gradually go up to 1 anna 6 pies i.e., less than 10 per cent. in the case of income of Rs. 40,000 and above. Even the highest supertax that you levy is 6 annas in the rupee, but in the case of agricultural income even on the smallest income you want to levy a tax which is higher than the highest supertax!

EVEN 25 P. C. TOO HIGH.

The Land Revenue Assessment Committee propose that the maximum should be fixed at 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation. Even this is a high percentage. But Government are not content even with this and they are seeking by this bill legal authority for imposing as high a tax as 50 per cent. of the net agricultural income. They have been trying to reach this percentage all these years in their executive capacity and if once they get the sanction of the Law the way will be clear to them. Nor should we entertain the false hope that Government will not work up to the maximum. Mr. Anderson, who is responsible for this bill, has said in his minute of dissent to the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, "while suggesting a maximum of 50 per cent. I would also press for a minimum of 40." This shows Mr. Anderson's anxiety that the maximum should be nearly reached in all cases. This means a tremendous increase in the present land revenue in many parts of the Presidency, imposing an unbearable burden on the peasantry.

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Another salutary recommendation of the Committee that standing advisory Committees each consisting of four elected members of the Legislative Council and two officials, should be set up to examine the proposals of settlement and if the recommendations of the Advisory Committees be not acceptable to the Government, the Settlement proposals should not be put in operation without the sanction of the Legislature, has been thrown to the winds, thus denying the Legislature any control over the settlement operations. It would certainly be a great tragedy if our reformed Council with its elected majority were to give its assent to such a suicidal bill.

DISILLUSIONED.

The public have lost all faith in the Bombay Council. In a Council of 111 of whom as many as 86 are elected, people have come to realize that Government are all powerful. The two great defeats which Government could inflict during the last session of the Council have demonstrated this fact once for all. The open means which Government adopt to get this power and to retain it would make any one blush with shame. What else is the meaning of excluding Sind from the operation of the Small Holdings Bill and offering that province the bait of the Sind Land Alienation Restriction Bill? If Government, therefore, persist, they will get any bill passed in the Council.

WANTED: POWERFUL AGITATION.

Let not the public expect any help from such a Council. Let them carry on an agitation outside the Council on such a grand scale as to make Government pause and to realize the gravity of the situation. Let the people protest against these bills in hundreds of meetings and conferences. Let them submit thousands of memorials to Government. Let the Bardoli signatures. In all earnestness, I would propose to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and to all political bodies in Poona to combine to hold an Agriculturists' Conference at Poona in July when these bills would be taken up for consideration in the Council. Steps should be taken to see that the Conference is attended by thousands of agriculturists from all districts. Let the Conference meet in the big compound of Shivaji Mandir, invoke the blessing of the Great Shivaji and march in solemn procession to the Council Hall to demonstrate to the Government and our Honourable representatives in the Council how keen the agriculturists are about these bills. If in spite of all this constitutional agitation, the bills become laws, the public may well take a lesson that all constitutional agitation in its mild form is at an end!

Personally I have very high regard for Sir Chunilal Mehta. If the whole class of agriculturists of Presidency proper, rightly or wrongly, does not want the Small Holdings Bill, will he not be prepared to withdraw it? As to the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, it is in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Rieu. I was with him in the Council for a very short time in 1926, but even during that short time I had occasions to notice that he was a man of good intentions. Above all, will not the so far popular Governor intercede to respect public opinion expressed in every possible constitutional manner? But are they all free men or slaves of a policy dictated from above?

A grim struggle awaits the Presidency. Let the leaders of men in all districts organize in time and save the agriculturists from certain ruin and the whole Bardoli

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A SAD MESS OF THINGS

TRAGEDY OF WESTERN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

"B. A., B. L., S. BEHIND THE SHABBY BOARDS"

DEEP ROOTED CAUSES OF NON-CO-OPERATION

AN ENGLISH WRITER'S POWERFUL ATTACK.

The results of the University education in India are graphically summarised by a writer who contributes the following thought-provoking and suggestive article in "The New Statesman."

Though we have succeeded in governing countries like India and Egypt with tolerable efficiency, and in adding enormously to their material resources, yet in the matter of education we have made a sad mess of things; and it is this more than anything else which has made the later development of our Imperialism—the policy of slowly granting self-government to subject Asiatic peoples, so very unsatisfactory. For we naturally want them to continue in the tradition of our own government, essentially western as it is; and the only natives who are capable of doing this are those who have received a western education in some form or another, who have, that is to say, been most successful in adapting themselves to a new language and to new methods of thought. And these are in general particularly mediocre and uninspired persons; too adaptable to have any firmness of character or thought.

Just here lies three-quarters of the trouble. The successful Indian in government service is a successful imitator; but what India needs to-day, and needs so badly that nothing hopeful can happen there until it comes, is positive and creative ability of an intense indigenous character. For it has a new problem to solve: the problem of how an eastern people is to govern itself so as to be able to hold its own in a world that is dominated by western standards. Japan has found a solution of sorts to this problem, and Turkey; and China may when her immediate trouble has burnt itself out; but India and, to a lesser extent, Egypt seem as far away as ever from doing so.

CRAMMING FOR EXAMINATIONS.

If one examines the government system of education prevalent in these countries this is not at all surprising, for it is modelled on the most wooden and examination-stricken of western schools and colleges. From his earliest years in the high school an Indian boy must begin to pass examinations. He comes to think of education as meaning this: a progression from one department to another by means of furious cramming and of nervous writing of examination questions, in which linguistic ability and memory score most heavily. Anyone who has marked matriculation or intermediate or B.A. papers in India will know how rare it is to find any trace at all of independent thinking in them. For the most part they are pale and lifeless reproductions of unassimilated facts which have been heard or read. In Egypt things are little better, even though Arabic has lately been adopted as the medium of instruction. There is the same machine-like process, the same concentrating of all effort on the baccalaureate examination, the same cold and tired inertia on the part of the staff and of the pupils. Nor is even discipline maintained; for, since the boys are a definite factor in the strange political situation, there they are never punished for fear that they should turn on their friends. In any kind of national crisis they rush through the corridors of their schools quite unchecked, shouting excitedly "Egypt for the Egyptians"; but they seldom have any idea at all of what the trouble is about. The schoolboys protested, for instance, against the recently proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty; but it was rare to find a single one of them who knew what was meant by the League of Nations which Egypt was to be invited to join.

As long as this is the case Asiatic politicians and civil servants will be constantly making fools of themselves; for nothing can alter the fact that a copy is a second rate thing, like the new Liberty's building; and, in a sense, the better it is the worse it is, since its spurious success will be dangerous.

In the first place we wanted clerks to do the routine work in government offices. They needed no initiative—indeed in the steel-frame days it was definitely a disqualification for them to have it—only the habit of blind obedience. And so a machine was set up to produce them abundantly. This machine is still the type of government educational institution in India; and its product is still of the same clerkly order. From it must come the teachers and professors to carry it on; and they will normally be just a little worse, even at machine-educating than those under whom they studied themselves. So that there is a steady process of deterioration going on. What hope then for dyarchy or for any other scheme of constitutional government when those who are to work it are edusated in such a manner? Moreover the very badness of the type fixes it just because its drab-minded products, unable to conceive anything better cling tenaciously to it, since it provides them with a means of earning a livelihood and of enjoying a social prestige which they could in no other way obtain. It is the Indian-controlled university bodies which are most resolute in refusing to countenance any change in the present miserable system. Nor is there any hope of change from private schools and colleges, for, since the examination certificates are the sole passports to the professions, it is only possible to attract pupils—and fees—on a basis of studying for them: which is death.

POMPOUS WORDINESS.

It is this deadlock which produces in men like Gandhi and the extreme nationalists the mood of out and out non-co-operation. They feel that to continue along the present line of development is to continue to be made foolish, and that the only hope is a complete break with all western influence. They want to begin over again, however stormy the beginning may be, for they believe, in all seriousness, that the only other alternative is to lose their souls. The rest, who cling to the present system for the sake of safety and comfort, go on using their pompous wordiness and stilted English prose to say precisely—nothing.

This does not mean that the non-co-operators are right, or that western education, in itself, is bad in Asia, as the die-hards and "men on the spot" suggest; but only that, up to now, it has been exported rather than transplanted, and exported in a very inferior form. It must be made to grow, and then it will produce men of a calibre capable of discovering and of giving shape to whatever kind of government is good for their country. No Simon Commission can do this, nor any arrangement of treaties and reserved points, but only minds and feelings which have been educated to sensitiveness, and are equipped with all that may be learned from the general experience of mankind, with at the same time, a religious knowledge of the soil and the poetry and the social feelings of the people in the country in which they have grown up.

Meanwhile all over India, in the smallest villages even, there are workless university graduates miserably idling away their lives and clinging, in melancholy fashion, to the coat and the shoes and the B.A. degree, obtained at the cost of such prodigious labour, which are the symbols of their shallow education. Some of them proceed to the study of law, and these may be seen in shoals in any small town that boasts a court, sitting miserably behind the shabby boards that announce them to the world as B.A. and B.L. Vakil. So it is in Egypt. The effendis multiply and multiply, and there is little or nothing for them to do mainly because they are incapable of any work save the most meagre clerking; and clerks, in a predominantly agricultural country, are little needed. Though the government spends one-third of its income on officials' salaries it can not begin to absorb them; and the pieces of land on which they live become, as time goes on, smaller and smaller. Poor hybrids—their unhappiness is in their faces! With their tasteless clothes, and houses, ugly within and without and graceless manners, and general condition of worklessness, theirs is indeed a sad lot in life.

MISS MAYO ON HER MOTIVES

SHARPLY HECKLED BY INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(Through Indian News Service Copyright.)

LONDON, May 17.

Miss Catherine Mayo has recently come to England from Germany to carry on her propaganda. Efforts were being made to arrange for a Drawing Room meeting in her honour. As a matter of fact, several well known people were approached with a request to attend such a gathering. It was then represented on behalf of the Indian residents here that unless they were given the right to reply to Miss Mayo they would not care to go. The organisers agreed and then, a few Indians decided to go to the meeting. Miss Mayo was supported by some of the Society leaders, while Lady Emily Lutyens, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. H. Sen and Mr. V. K. Krishn Menon and others attended the drawing room gathering at Lady Lyttleton's, where the following among others were present—

Countess Minto, Viscountess Chelmsford, Lady Lyttleton, Lady H. Lutyens, Lady Dimitriadi, Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Neville Rolfe, Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mrs. H. Sen, Miss Rathbone, Dr. Platt, Lord Lytton, Sir A. Craddock, Sir J. Thompson, the Maharajdhiraj of Burdwan and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

Lady Lyttleton was in the Chair and presented the speaker, Miss Mayo, who reported on her recent visit to Germany, where she had arranged for the publication of a translation of Mother India. Incidentally she mentioned that the German editor intended to make good use (whatever that may mean) of the criticisms of Mr. Gandhi and the "Manchester Guardian" that book should have been published and read only in India. Miss Mayo was aware that her book did not present a complete picture of Indian life but concentrated only on certain aspects in order to meet the attacks of Indians and Theosophists America on British rule in India. Some of their untrue and careless remarks had impelled her to place before the American people, so easily led away by such speakers, the other side of the question. Another motive inspiring her to write was the wish to use her gift of facile expression for the benefit of humanity. Lastly, she was unofficially approached by two health officers from India, urging her to use her talent and money in investigating health conditions out there. In acceding to their request, she was also influenced by a wish to see how far Indians deserved the privileges of American citizenship for which they were agitating. After stating her motives, Miss Mayo re-affirmed that she had gone forth on her mission "uncommitted, unattached and unsubsidised." Having already explained that her book touched only certain features she was not prepared to discuss any sins of omission, and challenged anyone to provide a single instance of misstatement into which she might have been drawn by unsubstantiated evidence. Personally, she believed she had a wonderful gift of sifting the truth, but was ready to give up her career as a writer, if it could be provad otherwise. In the course of her remadks, she also confessed that her stay in India was only four months but she had spent four times four months in stuyding Indian problems outside India.

Lady Lyttleton in throwing the subject open to discussion, invited Lady Emily Lutyens to lead.

COLOURED AND BIASED.

Lady Emily Lutyens opined that the motives Miss Mayo had admitted must necessarily give her book a colour and a bias rendering it unfit as an unprejudiced and authoritative document on Indian life. Nevertheless, she welcomed the book in spite of its untruthfulness for two reasons, firstly, it had aroused a great deal of interest and awakened a desire to study Indian questions, and secondly, the book was the strongest indictment of British rule she had ever read and emphasized India's case for freedom. She would like to add in passing, that one of the gifts of British rule to India has been illiteracy, as India previous to British occupation had a school in every village (consult Government documents 1813, 1835, and Sir T. Munroe's speech before the House of Commons, 1813).

The Maharajdhiraj of Burdwan, in speaking next, averred that the book had not paid adequate justice to British officials, who in their labour of love for India had to meet much greater opposition from obstinate social customs than even Miss Mayo had portrayed.

A lady doctor from the north of India agreed that she too, would go further than Miss Mayo and describe the conditions of the Zenana as painfully appalling. She had known also of several cases of baby girls killed in certain families. To illustrate the difficulties confronting English workers in India, she referred to their attempts to root out plague. These had proved futile in a country where the rat was sacred, and was reared and tendered by Zenana women in their homes.

Lady Dimitriadi was of opinion that social evils, to a considerable extent, were aggravated by the British policy of "laissez-faire." In colonies such as Java, after the British charge, evils grew rampant on the other hand, in islands colonized by Italians, conditions had improved. She herself, would lay much of the blame of existing evils in India to the apathy of the Government.

Mrs. H. Sen declared her emphatic belief that no foreigner was competent to write with first-hand knowledge of a vast country of half a million villages and several languages, after a stay of only four months. Miss Mayo, a foreigner, unacquainted with these languages, was compelled, therefore, to rely vainly on second and third hand reports and references, and often had, perhaps unwittingly, accepted misleading evidence. Miss Mayo had said in her opening remarks that if a single instance of her gullibility could be proved, she would forego writing. Mrs. Sen offered to supply her with that instance, which was but one of many. She compared Miss Mayo's report of the Madras Water Supply as given on page 343 of her book, with the account published by Mr. Maloney, I.C.S., who was President of the Madras Corporation at the time. Having now proved to Miss Mayo that she, an ignorant stranger, had accepted untrue evidence, she hoped Miss Mayo would implement her promise and abjure the use of the pen, particularly when she could be drawn into uttering, on page 38, such indecent and mischievously untrue remarks about Indian women and children, against which self-respecting lover of truth must protest.

Replying Miss Mayo said, that as regards Mrs. Sen's remarks, her (Miss Mayo's) must stand.

Mrs. Sen begged that Miss Mayo might at least explain the difference between her account of the Water Supply from that of Mr. Maloney.

Miss Mayo answered that she had received details from some Indian gentleman in the South.

This, Mrs. Sen said, was not the point at issue. She was enquiring not into the source of information but into its reliability and Miss Mayo's gullibility.

MISS MAYO'S SILENCE.

Miss Mayo remained silent.

Bishop Whitehead supported the book, which though inaccurate in details, was substantially true. He would not blame Miss Mayo, however, for her inaccuracies because even what appeared to be incontrovertible evidence, such as her quotations from the Census report, proved, on close examination by those well acquainted with Indian conditions, to be misleading.

Sir J. Thomson gave a brief description and history of the legal measures that had been introduced into Indian legislatures, to increase the ages of marriage and consent.

Mr. B. K. Krishna Menon, in the course of his speech, pointed out the exaggerations and misstatements as regards the age of consent, child-widowhood Devadasis, etc. While denying these exaggerations, he admitted that evils existed in India just as elsewhere, but no big organised effort should be made towards their removal without the sympathy and co-operation of the state. Mr. Menon expressed his painful surprise at the confession of the lady doctor from the Punjab. If her statements of child murder were true, and could be substantiated by her own intimate knowledge, why had she concealed and condoned these crimes, he asked, and cheated the Courts of Justice?

Lord Lytton was the last speaker. For the main part he merely reiterated what Bishop Whitehead had said, namely, that the book was substantially true. He also joined the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan in commisserating with the white man over his burden.

GERMAN MEN OF LETTERS

THREE LEADERS

If anyone asks who the leading writers of German fiction at the present day are, he will most likely receive as answer the three names. Gerhart Hauptmann, the dramatist; Thomas Mann, the novelist; Stefan George, the lyrist. This general concurrence of view is not based upon any cheap judgment (declares Dr. Walzel, the Professor of Literature, in Bonn University); on the contrary, these three writers have, in the course of years, gained the right to be regarded as the chief writers of modern German fiction.

In hss early days, Gerhart Hauptmaan was one of the leaders of naturalism. In the last decade of the 19th century, he won for German naturalistic drama a prominent position, which he rapidly proceeded to strengthen.

The plays in which Hauptmann developed the extreme logical issues of naturalism were his social dramas called: "Vor Sonnenaufgang" and "Die Weber." "Die Weber," in particular breathes than intense desire for moral revolution which we find again, in its most effective form, in Glorian Geyer" a drama of the Peasants' Insurrection of the 16th century. Another new and characteristic feature of "Die Weber" is the manner in which the single hero is obliterated by a crowd of individuals.

Hauptmann has not remained true to the naturalistic standpoint adopted in his best known early works, such as "Die Weber," "Florin Geyer," "Fuhrmann Henschel" and "Dr. Biberpelz." At a comparatively early date, it became clear that there slumbered within him something of the romanticist, a trait which made itself evident in the dreamily poetical "Hanneles Himmelfahrt"5 and the fairy land drama called "Die versunken Glocke."

Hauptmann's literary activity is largely intuitive. Consequently he does not allow his works to mature to artistic perfection before giving them to the public; often he leaves thm mere sketches; thus, he fails to do justice to himself, inasmuch as he offers the world what sprang up within him in a happy moment without taking the time or trouble properly to elaborate the inspiration. Although born in 1862, he is still very productive: work after work is penned, including novels. These are, however, scarcely more than echoes of the best, greatest and most original works with whch he delighted the world in his younger days.

A GERMAN DICKENS.

Of quite another type is Thomas Mann. Thirteen years younger than Hauptmann, he surprised the world by the excellence of his first novel, "The Buddenbrooks." This work describes the downfall of a family the Hanseatic town of Gubeck, the family being, in point of fact, that of the author himself. In this novel, the writer displays considerable inequality of style. But since its publication, Thomas Mann has become a master in this matter. Indeed, in German literature, he has but few rivals. In the structure of his works he can by the manner in which he weaves together his details and develops the motive ideas of the plot, create the extraordinary out of mere nothingness. The artistic mastery is very observable in "The Zauberberg," a novel written only a few years since. But apart from its literary beauty, the novel has had the valuable practical effect of making it generally felt that something should be done to overcome the moral lethargy of the inmates of our sanatoria. The idea has even arisen of creating at Davos, in which the scene of the novel is laid, a high-school intended to combat the intellectual lethargy of the patients. Thus, Mann may well be compared with Dickens, whose works also succeeded in putting an end to social evils.

Stefan George was born at Bingen on the Rhine in 1868. Riyht at the outset of his literary career, he completely eschewed naturalism, diverging widely from Hauptmann and Thomas Mann. Of the three authors, George has the most loyal supporters, though not the largest circle of readers.

THE STUDENT'S FAVOUITE.

George is a pure lyrist. He neglects, on principle, the novel,; and he seems unwilling to write the drama which many people expected from him. The lyrist has always found his calling to be uphill work. From the very beginning, George laid no weight whatever upon becoming a favourite with the many. On the contrary, he intentionally devoted himself to choice art designed to please a small but select public. But, by appealing to a limited circle, and, from the outset, greeting it with an exclusive gesture, he attached his supporters all the more firmly to himself. These supporters include largely the students of our universities and colleges.

George's earliest publications were two lyrical trilogies entitled Hymnen, Pilgerfahrten, Algabal and Die Bucher der Hiten and the prize poems Sagen and Sange and Hangende Garten. In the Siebenten Ring, in which he appears as a stern monitor, George castigates his age with the severity of a Dante.

George never aimed at any indiscriminate copiousness of production. As a poet he has always practised the strictest self-discipline. Few have manifested such artistic refinement and maturity in their early works.

George has educated a host of people up to his standard, has inspired them with the feeling that they must stand on firm cultural ground. He is a man of the present with the desire for decisiveness one way or the other; whereas Thomas Mann and, in general, Gerhart Hauptmann being desirous to understand, not to estimate—take men as they find them. Still, this epoch which "held the mirror up to nature" belongs almost to the past, having made way for the manner of Stefan George.

IS BRITAIN A NATION?

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer writes in the "Leader":—

I see some European-edited papers in India have been repeating the questions which used to be put to me at public meetings in England by candid critics and interruptors: 'Is India a nation?' I always admitted that she was not a nation in the same sense as Britain was not a nation. In his new preface to the cheaper edition of his remarkable book "England" Dean Inge says:

'Three indignant Scotsmen have written to accuse me of insulting their country by calling this book 'England'. . . My publisher would not have allowed me to call the volume 'South Britain' or 'Lower Scotland'. And even my downtrodden nationality may reasonably be allowed the universal privilege of a name.'

Another answer to the question is furnished by no less an Anglo-Indian authority than the "Times of India" in an editorial note in its issue of May 29, 1928:

'It (Aberavon) is certainly not a safe constituency; for it is somewhere in Wales and there is a danger that sooner or later, the insurgence of eloquent Welshmen may utterly destroy Mr. MacDonald's chances at the polls. . If there had been a popular cry in Wales to expel all intruders from the other side of the Tweed, 'the noble cause of small nations' might, or might not, flourish once more.'

Charles Lamb thought that the Scotchman's sense of humour was imperfectly developed. We must put the question of our critics, 'Is India a Nation' to their lack of humour! India is not a nation any more than Britain. And India's right to freedom is as good as Britain's.

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